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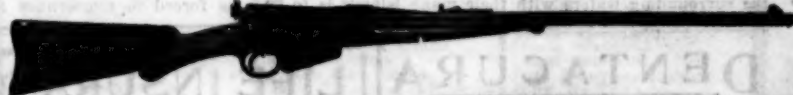
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THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

With the ratification of the treaty whereby Denmark cedes her West Indian possessions to the United States for \$4,500,000, the consummating touch will have been given to an American project which first took form more than a third of a century ago, in 1867 when Denmark entered into a treaty to transfer them to the United States for \$7,000,000. That treaty failed of ratification in the Senate. Denmark's reason for wishing to cede the islands is that they are no longer profitable to her. On the other hand, our reason for acquiring the islands is, in the largest sense, political. Geographically they are a part of the American system as defined by the Monroe Doctrine. To refuse to buy them and at the same time forbid their transfer to any European power would have placed this Government in a dog-in-the-manger attitude which, in addition to being inconsistent and untenable, would almost certainly have caused friction in our international relations. But there were other and weightier considerations which urged the purchase of the Danish islands by the United States. The changed conditions which have followed the Spanish war, including the acquisition of Porto Rico, confront the nation with an imperative need for additional outposts for our growing Navy. This need will be still further increased by the construction of an isthmian canal under American control.

Our position in the West Indies will be enormously strengthened by the possession of the splendid harbor of St. Thomas, which is one of the best in those waters and which, with the completion of the isthmian canal, will become a naval outpost of great strategic importance.

The three Danish islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John lie 40 to 60 miles to the East of Porto Rico in latitude 18 degrees north and longitude 64 degrees west. They have a total area of 137 square miles and their total population in 1890 was 32,786. When the Anegada passage, the most eastern between the Caribbean Sea into the Atlantic was the one chiefly used, St. Thomas was the commercial capital of the West Indies.

St. Thomas is the eastern end of the Antilles. Its capital, St. Thomas, has a population of 10,000. It is built on three hills fronting on the water, with higher hills beyond. Kingsley describes the town as "a collection of scarlet and purple roofs piled up among orange trees, at the foot of hills some 800 feet high; a veritable Dutch oven for cooking fever in, with as veritable a dripping pan for the poison when concocted in the tideless basin below the town, as ever man invented. The beach of St. Thomas is lined by the usual tropical fringe of coconut-trees, though here they look more sad and shabby than elsewhere. Above these, on the cliffs, are tall aloes, gray-blue cerei like hugh branching candelabra, and bushes, the foliage of which is utterly unlike anything of the temperate climes, while still higher the bright deep green patches of guinea-grass and a few fruit trees may be seen around some island cottage." Trollope describes St. Thomas as a "niggery, Hispano, Dano, Yankee Doodle sort of place, with a general flavor of sherry-cobblers." The city is lighted with gas, has a theatre, two club-houses and several hotels, and a slip in which several small vessels can be repaired. From the highest point on the island, 1,500 feet behind the city, a beautiful view of the surrounding waters with their many islands is to be

obtained. The harbor is a nearly circular basin, easy of access and sheltered from the trade winds. It has been visited by terrible hurricanes, especially in 1819, 1837 and 1867. There is a floating dock for large ships. The official language of the islands is Dutch, but Spanish English and French are spoken. Since Kingsley was there the health of the city has been greatly improved by cutting a channel from the harbor to the sea, which removes the filth.

Denmark has been anxious to sell since the decay of the place between 1870 and 1880, due to the substitution of steam for sails and the use of cables for transacting business. The sugar industry has been in a state of decay since the abolition of slavery in 1848, and the once productive cane fields are going back to jungle.

St. John is within gunshot of St. Thomas to the East, and is similar to that island in general character. Its port, Coral Bay, is regarded as one of the best harbors of refuge in the West Indies. Santa Cruz or St. Croix lies Southwest of Porto Rico, 40 miles from St. Thomas, and has two towns, Fredericktown and Christened. The island is without rivers or springs and the inhabitants depend upon the frequent showers for their supply of drinking water. There is one fairly good harbor with safe anchorage for several hundred vessels. The only industry of the islands is the manufacture of bay oil and bay rum. The islands are attractive winter resorts for invalids. St. Thomas has a good library and a public hospital. It was there that Santa Anna lived after he was banished from Mexico.

"St. Thomas," says the writer of a descriptive article in the Independent, "has often been called the Gibraltar of the West Indies. Its little fort, with its seventy Danish soldiers, is not now exceedingly formidable, but the position is ideal for the purpose of defense, and if we could suppose it in possession of a nation of very great military power it would need no great stretch of imagination to see it become a great naval base of vast strength. The climate is warm but delightful, never so hot as one finds in New York at midsummer. The thermometer seldom goes above ninety, and the warmth is tempered by the delightful easterly breeze. It is also very healthy and the sanitary conditions excellent. Yellow fever is very seldom heard of. Hurricanes and earthquakes do not occur frequently. The hurricane season lasts from July 25th to October 25th. One of the worst hurricanes that the islands ever experienced drove 170 vessels ashore about the beginning of last century, and in 1897 every vessel in the harbor of Charlotte Amalia was wrecked by an immense tidal wave. The harbor, however, is an exceedingly safe one, and its depth is from about 30 to 40 feet. In spite of the large share of enjoyment which they get from life the people of the Danish West Indies live very cheaply. A fine large mansion, with ground and broad veranda, can be rented for \$25 a month, and one can have a good servant for about \$5 or \$7 monthly. Life in the islands is delightful. The people are among the most hospitable on earth. The social season there begins in December and lasts till April. During that time the harbor of Charlotte Amalia at Saint Thomas is visited by warships of almost every nation, and as the officers are ready always for amusement ashore there are balls at the Government House and balls at the houses of the other principal people, and more and more balls and dances on the ships, with dinner parties, picnics and moonlight parties on the water."

THE CANTEEN.

An Appeal to Reason in Behalf of the United States Army. By Rev. S. B. Dexter, Chicago, Ill., Ex-Superintendent of the Million Vote Department of the Young Peoples' Christian Temperance Union, and Ex-Secretary of Commission on Investigation at Fort Sheridan.

With all the utterances in the recent canteen controversy, the severe attacks of extremists and the views of the fair minded and practical people, it may be safely stated that some economic phases of "Army life" were ignored.

It is now admitted that the men of the Army cannot be forced to temperance measures—dogmatic rules may

be effective in supporting the plans of the average employer, but soldiers are a different class of men; they live where the flag of Liberty ever floats to the breeze; their sentiments of personal liberty are strong, and besides this, their habits and manner of life are unlike those of their fellow-men.

The rank and file, as well as the officers of the Army, feel that they have certain rights that should be respected, and it is, therefore, not surprising that the men of most Army garrisons chafe under the present anti-canteen measures.

Free-will has ever been a mighty factor in evolution, and men and nations have reason to thank God for the developments that have come to civilization as a result of the co-ordinate principles of free will and equality. Lyman Abbott has said, "No quality is more needed to-day than a quiet strength born of self-control, and an appreciation of the privileges of others."

If the discontinuance of the canteen is to go down in history, why should not the soldiers' voice be heard?

Most garrisons are communities, villages within themselves, and the men within them should certainly have the privilege of a voice on a question so vital as that pertaining to the continuance or discontinuance of the Army canteen. If Congress and Army regulations could provide some kind of local option touching the Army canteen and post exchange, it is altogether probable that the public would readily concur in such action; but the men of the Army and the general public cannot consent to a prohibitory measure forced upon them by a minority, whether that minority are members of Congress or leaders in a reform work.

Dr. Seaman, in his paper, read before members of the medical profession, at St. Paul, justly criticized members of Congress, who were ready to deny Army men the privileges of the canteen, but who were unwilling by the enactment of an added section in the Army bill, to place any prohibitory measure upon their own privileges. If the representatives of the people at the seat of Government are unwilling to curtail their own privileges and enact laws that will interfere with their own comforts and freedom of action at their appointed place of service, what is to be expected of the rank and file of the Army when they are denied certain privileges?

It should be remembered and regretted that the great majority of soldiers have not been attendants upon Sunday-schools; are not graduates of the Y. M. C. A., nor have they known anything whatever of church affiliation; yet some temperance workers would tie them to church discipline and temperance reform rules before they know the first principles of Christianity. We must meet men as they are; the great world of men about us hungers for sympathy,—not for that sympathy which is iron bound and steel clad,—but that sympathy which is pliable and humbles itself to the needs and conditions of others.

It would be a grand thing if worldly men could behold life as do Christian men, but as that is impossible, it is Christ-like and practical for the Christian world to appreciate the habits and needs of worldly men. The mission of the Christian Church is to win men, and the men of the Army and all men can be best won, not by denying them certain comforts which help to break the monotony of life, but by conceding to their desires in part; then in part we may supply the more elevating helps for the building up of character.

Our ideals are not reached by a single lead, neither are our hopes attained in a single day. Our esteemed President has said: "We hope to keep going on by steps—not by bounds. We must keep our eyes on the stars, but also remember that our feet are on the ground."

We are frequently reminded by personal experience that none of us have reached a perfect state. Grace must do its perfect work, thus approving of our growth in grace, and evolution must have its recognition in human society and civilization, as well as in the world of nature about. Much that could be done for the men of the Army by an appreciation of their habits and needs, could be done for the multitudes of men and women who walk the streets of our city.

Again, elevating helps and influences should be thrown about the soldier, if well meaning temperance people who have caused the abolishment of the canteen would remove from the soldier, temptations, and evil influences, which to

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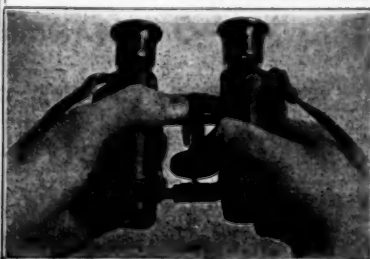
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temperance adherents were associated with the canteen. The question is, have they accomplished their desired purpose? Have the temptations and evil influences been decreased or increased with the abolishment of the canteen of the post exchange? If the leaders of temperance organizations had carefully surveyed the situation, unbiased by preconceived opinions, they would not have abolished the canteen. They would rather have given their attention to those improvements of conditions whereby the so-called comforts of the canteen would have been less attractive. The enactment of laws for the improvement and variation of Army rations; the establishment of garrison gymnasiums, libraries and reading rooms, such improvements as would have counterbalanced the temptations associated with the canteen of the post exchange. It is to be regretted that the leaders of temperance organizations ignored such benefits and associations. They not only removed the comforts associated with the canteen, but they ignored the natural needs and necessities of the soldier.

After careful observation, we think it is generally conceded, that the Government would do well to take a deeper

and more intelligent interest in the rank and file of the Army. With all the appropriations for improvements embraced in the last Army Bill, as it came before Congress, the men of the Army were but little benefited. The sacrifice and self-denial of the men who fought beneath the folds of "Old Glory" were evidently not recognized by some members of Congress. The Government would do well to make appropriations and regulations that would add to the comfort and recreation of the Army, physically and mentally. The Government could well afford to erect a separate building at every Army garrison that would have the combined features of a modernized temperance club house, where the soldiers could spend their leisure time; where wholesome literature, harmless games and the athletics of the natatorium would act as efficient helps to their mental, physical and moral development. An appropriation for such comforts would outweigh, in ultimate value, many of the appropriations for armament and improved implements of warfare. An improvement in the personnel of Army men would certainly be of more value than many improvements in the weapons and parapher-

alia associated with mortal conflict. Congressional enactment along this line would do much to solve the canteen problem.

The entire question of the Army canteen, and its re-establishment, is an essentially practical one, and, if not divorced from sentimentality, should certainly not be influenced or affected by it. The suggestions presented in this article are submitted to the careful consideration of the candid and unbiased mind.

Whoever desires to effect practical results in so important a matter should free himself, as far as possible, from preconceived theories, and reform, if necessary, his judgment and his opinion upon the actual facts in the case. There is no student of sociology, and more than the practical man of affairs, who does not know that action, based upon theory alone, and particularly theory governed by sentiment, produces disastrous and not beneficial results.

It is, therefore, to the mind of the honest seeker for the best practical results obtainable, with an eye to the ultimate elevation to a higher plane, that the writer offers this message.



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Pay Director Edward Bellows, U. S. N., who has been
detached from duty at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy
Yard, and ordered home to await orders, will be placed
on the retired list on account of age on April 28 next,
following Pay Director F. C. Cosby, U. S. N., by
eighteen days. The only other retirement in the Naval
Pay Corps the current year on account of age will be
that of Pay Director Henry M. Denniston, U. S. N., on
June 13, and Pay Director Edwin Putnam, U. S. N.,
on Sept. 28.

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An officer in the Philippine writes: "I am one of the
officers who like the duty, the climate and general sur-
roundings of the Philippines as long as I can have my
family with me and live in Manila, but I do wish that
you would jostle up the Quartermaster's Department on
the two years' detail. Personally, I have no complaint
because I never had better health or enjoyed any station
in the Army more than this, but as a matter of principle
the Q. M. Department should live up to its agreement
and send officers home as soon as their two-year detail
is up. The Medical and Commissary Departments are
absolutely just and exact in this matter, and some one
seems to keep track of the exact date that an officer
completes his tour and his order is issued on or before
that time. It would seem that no one cares a continental
whether the poor quartermasters are relieved in two or
five years. Some officers are sensitive about demanding
what is due them, and they should not be made to apply
to come home when the two years' tour is finished, but
should be ordered at once as a right. The heads of all
the staff corps agreed upon two years as a proper term
and righteously so because no matter how careful an
American is of his health he is sure to run down and
be liable to any disease that comes along after the second
year. I have seen it tried by officers who wanted to stay
and the third year showed a large percentage of sick
days."

The Burlington, Vt., Free Press, which is edited by
one of the distinguished veterans of the Civil War, Col.
G. G. Benedict, in its issue of Feb. 7, 1902, says of the
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: "This able journal, devoted
to the interests of the U. S. Army and Navy, is near-
ing the fortieth anniversary of its birth being still
edited and published by its founder Col. William C.
Church. It was started during the Civil War, and had
the early endorsement and support of a society formed
"to diffuse knowledge and stimulate a broad national
patriotism," of which Levi P. Morton, Col. LeGrand B.
Cannon, James Lenox, James A. Roosevelt, and other
eminent and patriotic New Yorkers were members. For
seventeen years it was the only paper devoted to the mili-
tary and naval service, published in the United States,
and the papers of that class which in time followed it did
it the compliment of imitating it in appearance, though
they could not equal it in ability and usefulness. It has
been greatly enlarged in recent years, and in the fulness
of its intelligence, and the wisdom and ability of its de-
cisions of matters relating to the service it maintains a
very high mark among papers of its class, on both sides
of the ocean."

The February number of the Patriotic Review is a
double one, having four cuts, two of which are of Capt.
Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N., and Lieut. Frank
Newcomb, U. S. R. C. S., who received the gold medal
from Congress for his work in Cuban waters. There is
an article from the pen of Captain Hobson on the Navy,
the final chapters in the life of Jefferson, three excep-
tionally well written poems, one by Marian Longfellow,
niece of the late poet; a directory for sight-seers to Phila-
delphia, an illustrated article on Mary Ball, the mother of
Washington; several pages devoted to news of the various
patriotic societies, and other matter of interest to all
Americans. The Review is published by Marion H. Bra-
zier and Company, Box 115 Back Bay P. O., Boston,
Mass.

The Machias will stop at Pensacola, Fla., on her way
to Colon, and is expected to remain at the last named
place for some time to come. It is the intention of the
Government to maintain a vessel of war at Colon and
Panama in the future on account of the questions which
are likely to arise in connection with the future of the
canal. This is a return to the practice in old times when
a United States vessel was always to be found in both
ports from one end of the year to the other.

Mayor Low, of New York City, made a formal visit
to the Navy Yard, New York, on Feb. 8, coming in the
city tugboat Richard Croker. He was entertained at
luncheon by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barker. Others
present were Dock Commissioners Hawkes and Benzel,
Secretary Reynolds, Miss Maxwell and Captain West,
U. S. N.

Referring to the activity which Rear Admiral George
W. Melville, U. S. N., has aroused in the Bureau of
Steam Engineering, the Hampshire Telegraph remarks:
"We badly want something of the same sort of thing in
connection with the British Navy, so that the example
of our American cousins may well be commended to
Lord Selborne and his colleagues."

The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, of New
York City, has granted a lease to the War Department
of the new Pier 12, East River. Compensation was
fixed at \$13,000 per year. The lease will expire Jan-
30, 1912. The Army transports sailing to Manila will
dock at this pier.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

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William M. Mason, Representative.
Boston Office: Room 321, 170 Summer Street, E. P. Guild, Representative.

The President has approved all of the recommendations of the board on Army brevets, medals of honor and certificates of merit, except that in his own case, which he disapproved, and has returned the report to the War Department with instructions to make out the nominations for the brevet commissions. It is the intention of the War Department to send to the Senate these nominations immediately upon the President's return to Washington—probably early next week—and at the same time to make public the recommendations for medals of honor and certificates of merit. As we stated several weeks ago, the War Department has not the slightest doubt that the present laws cover the giving of brevet commissions for services in the Philippines, Cuba and China, and there is no intention of asking for any additional legislation. The War Department has under consideration, however, the introduction in Congress of a bill providing for the creation of an order similar to the Distinguished Service Order of Great Britain, which, it is proposed, shall be awarded to officers and enlisted men of both the Army and Navy for especially meritorious service—not necessary rendered while under fire—and which shall carry with it some increase of pay. This plan has long been strongly favored by the present Secretary of the Navy; but it is intended to make it broader in its scope than he has suggested, and to have it include the Army as well as the Navy. It is thought that by the giving of such a decoration much of the jumping of officers over the heads of their seniors, on account of services rendered, can be prevented in the future.

The Secretary of the Navy is in receipt of a very important report from the General Board of the Navy outlining an extensive program for the summer and winter maneuvers of the North Atlantic Squadron, with a view to the better training of officers and men in fleet evolutions. The board asks that a special appropriation of \$120,000 be made to cover the expenses of the maneuvers. A special appropriation is regarded as essential. The board favors the joint maneuvers of the Army and the Navy, which emphasize the need for the special appropriation. These maneuvers, according to the present plan, will be in addition to those regularly held by the Squadron, which the board recommends shall this summer take place off the New England coast. The General Board is now considering questions pertaining to the reorganization of the commissioned personnel. The questions growing out of the need for a corps of officers especially trained for engineering duties are among the most important under discussion. Just how the future is to be provided for in the matter of engineer officers has not yet been settled. The board has also under consideration, as mentioned in this paper some time ago, a plan for a naval general staff to consist of the present General Board, the officers of the Board on Construction, and several additional representative officers.

The Army is greatly hampered at this time in obtaining the passage of necessary legislation by the poor health of Representative Hull, Chairman of the House Committee of Military Affairs. The bill making appropriations for the Army for the next fiscal year has practically been completed for some time; but according to the plan, will not be introduced in the House until some time in March, after Mr. Hull's return from Iowa. Secretary Root has a bill for general

Army legislation, which has been outlined in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, but which cannot be introduced for the same reason. The Secretary is averse to having his measure introduced in the Senate until it can be simultaneously presented to the House. Other important bills are being held back in both the Senate and House, and in some instances without any apparent cause. Besides the items of appropriation contained in the annual bill the only other important matter which it contains is a provision to do away with service pay for officers on the retired list, and to examine retired officers to see if they are fit for active duty. This matter of service pay was touched upon by the Secretary of War in his hearing before the Committee, and was incorporated in the bill at his suggestion. The bill carries an appropriation of about \$90,000,000.

Mail advices from Manila bring further particulars of the aggressive campaign which Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., has instituted against the rebels in the Luzon provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas. On Dec. 20 Capt. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf., U. S. A., together with Capt. W. T. Wooton, Surgeon, U. S. Vols., and a detachment of sixteen enlisted men started from Los Banos, Batangas, to seek and destroy an insurgent recruiting station which Malvar, the rebel chief, was said to have established near Alaminos, in the Los Banos Mountains. The troops took no rations, except a few sandwiches, expecting to return within twenty-four hours, but lost their way in the hills and were cut off from communication with the main body for five days. They accomplished their purpose, however, destroying the recruiting station, routing sixty rebels, who occupied it, killing four, and capturing five with four rifles and three bolos. The fight occurred on the top of a lofty peak, Captain Parke himself leading the charge under a terrific fire, but he and his men escaped without casualties. In a dispatch speaking of the manner in which Captain Parke's expedition lost its way in the hills, General Bell says: "I wish my whole command would get lost to as good purpose."

The cruiser New Orleans has arrived at the port of Foo-Chow, China, and the officers and men will be given an opportunity to visit this most interesting of cities of the Flowery Kingdom open to the outside barbarian. The trip up the river from the Pagoda anchorage, some twelve miles below the city, where foreign men-o'-war are obliged to anchor, is one of considerable interest on account of the variety of landscape brought to view. The most noted object at Foo Chow is the fine stone bridge spanning the swift tidal river upon the banks of which the old city is situated, and this bridge affords the best example of what the Chinaman was able to do, in times long past, to be found in this part of the Empire. This bridge is neither level nor straight, but wanders up and down, to the right and to the left after the manner of a country road. It is built of huge blocks of granite laid like timbers across the string pieces, and the marvel to the investigator lies in the fact that its foundations are laid deep under water in a tidal river whose current paces past the city twice a day with a velocity of some six or seven miles an hour. Several Americans are in business in Foo Chow, tea being the great staple of trade.

Comdr. F. H. Stevens, U. S. N., who has been condemned by Medical Board of Survey and ordered to Mare Island, returned to San Francisco from Manila on the U. S. A. T. Mende, which sailed about the middle of January and should arrive next week. He was in command of the U. S. S. Manila, the station ship at Cavite, and has been on that duty, and at the Cavite Navy Yard about a year and a half. This long tour of service there has been a severe strain on his health. Lieut. W. J. Sears, the executive officer of the ship, succeeded to the command of the Manila. She will return to San Francisco, as soon as relieved by the Rainbow, and undergo extensive repairs. Her hull, boilers and engines, are said to be in good condition; but her entire woodwork needs renewing. She will probably arrive at San Francisco in April, although she may arrive sooner, in case the Celtic or Glacier should temporarily act as station ship at Cavite, until the arrival of the Rainbow.

Rear Admiral Presley M. Rixey, the newly appointed Surgeon General of the Navy, entered for the first time upon his new duties on Feb. 11. Surgeon General Rixey is one of the best known officers in the Medical Corps of the Navy, and has recently gained no little renown by his treatment of Mrs. McKinley and his constant attendance at the bedside of the late President McKinley during his last illness. Surgeon General Rixey was graduated from the University of Virginia as a doctor of medicine in 1873, and in 1874 he was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Navy. His services cover a period of twenty-eight years, and have always been of the highest order. He enters upon his new duties well equipped for the distinguished position he now holds.

In speaking of the appointment of Capt Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., as the American Naval representative at the coronation of King Edward, an English contemporary, the Hampshire Telegraph, says: "He is the proprietor of the New York Tribune, which is the most influential Republican journal in the States, and, in addition to owning it, he personally directs its policy, and

frequently writes the chief 'leader' of the day." We have had no question as to the ability and versatility of Captain Clark, but we were not aware before that he employed his leisure in editing a daily newspaper. If he still finds time hanging heavy on his hands we shall be glad to make a place for him on the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Secretary Long's address at the recent launching of the U. S. S. Missouri in favor of a broad, continuous policy of naval construction is highly commended by the Army and Navy Gazette of London, which remarks that his expressions were eminently judicious and "cannot be taken to heart too much." Our contemporary adds: "There is very comfortable assurance for the Americans in the feeling that if the millions are to be spent, they are already in the till; and although, owing to the enormous outlay caused by the (Boer) war, we cannot congratulate ourselves in the same way, we must nevertheless make sacrifices to provide for that which is our most urgent need."

Gen. Samuel Pearson, late of the Boer army, who is now in New Orleans, has applied to President Roosevelt for permission to organize a force of Boer sympathizers and attack a British mule camp which is located near that city. The purchase in that city of mules for the British Army in South Africa is highly irritating to General Pearson, and he has made many efforts to stop it, but without success. His letter to the President asking permission to strike the mule camp states that in case he receives no reply he will consider that his request is granted. In which event the General may shortly find himself in unpleasant collision with the rules and regulations which forbid mob violence.

On Feb. 7, the Revenue Cutter Woodbury, in command of Lieut. P. W. Thompson, R. C. S., fell in with the schooner Quickstep, fast in the lee, being forced on a dangerous ledge off Calderwood Point, Maine; she was taken in tow and carried to a safe offing. Next day the Woodbury, during a gale and driving snow storm hauled on the schooner Prohibition, stranded at Scrag Island, but the tide and conditions were so unfavorable that the schooner could not be floated. Later this revenue cutter took the schooner Carrie Bell of and for New York from a dangerous anchorage near the mouth of Burnt Coat Harbor, and towed her to a safe anchorage.

The U. S. S. Concord has arrived at San Francisco and will at once go to the Mare Island Navy Yard and be placed out of commission, preparatory to undergoing an extensive overhaul and repair. The Concord has been in commission considerably over the usual period and requires a thorough refitting. It is the intention of the Department to supply this vessel with a modern battery of quick-firing guns, and it is understood that extensive changes will be made in her boilers and auxiliary machinery. The Concord will hardly be ready for recommission before the latter part of next year if the plans of the different bureaus are carried out.

The Navy Department has approved a general rearrangement plan for the battleships of the Virginia class which has been prepared and submitted by the Bureau of Construction and Repair. These modifications have in view improved and more commodious accommodations for officers and men, improved ventilation, and better accommodations for the sick-bay. In this direction the most modern practice has been followed and the results are looked to with much interest by the Medical Department of the Navy. Additional protection for the gun-deck guns will be provided and several important modifications of existing plans are contemplated.

Pursuant to instructions to the Secretary of War, the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, N. Y., has assigned seventy-five recruits at that post to the 2d Cavalry and sent them to Havana under charge of Major Z. W. Torrey, 24th Inf., who on completion of his duty will return to Fort Slocum. A cablegram was received from Major General Chaffee this week stating that no more recruits were needed in the Division of the Philippines. The contents of this despatch were surprising to the War Department, as it was thought he needed several hundred more men to take the places of those whose terms of enlistment expire during the spring.

Secretary Root has recently rendered a decision on a question raised by General Chaffee as to whether the general statutes of the United States prohibiting Army officers from holding civil positions in the United States, except in certain specified cases, were applicable to civil offices in the Philippines under existing conditions. The Secretary has construed the statutes in question as not applying to such cases in the Philippines or Cuba, and has called General Chaffee to that effect. There have been many cases of officers of the Army and Navy holding civil offices in Cuba and the Philippines, which are cited as cases in point.

A recent telegram from Rear Admiral Rodgers, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station, announces the safe arrival of the U. S. S. Solace at Manila with all well on board. It is believed that the Solace will be retained on that station for some time to come for purposes of transport on the coasts of the Archipelago, but her return to the home station will not be delayed beyond the first of April, if as long.

SERVICE MEMBERS OF CIVIL CLUBS.

Many of the principal civilian clubs throughout the country give special rates to officers of the Army and Navy, and some of them have a large list of members, especially the University Club of New York, which has 191 Army and Navy names on its list. All of these are graduates of some institution of learning or of the Military and Naval Academies, as they alone are eligible. The Army members of the University Club are:

Adams, Granger; Allaire, William H.; Allen, Henry T.; Anderson, George S.

Babbitt, Edwin B.; Barnette, William J.; Bates, Alfred E.; Bellinger, John B.; Benson, Harry C.; Bixby, William H.; Bloodgood, Delavan; Blunt, Stanhope E.; Borup, Henry D.

Cabell, Julian Mayo; Carlton, Caleb H.; Casey, T. Lincoln; Coffin, William H.; Crozier, William.

Davis, Charles E. L. B.; Duncan, George B. Edgerton, W. F.; Fisk, Walter L.; Frank, Royal T.

Gibson, William Wesley; Goethals, George W.; Greenough, George G.

Hasbrouck, Henry C.; Hein, Otto L. Johnson, David D.

Kingsbury, Henry P.; Lemly, Henry R. McClellan, John; McClelland, Edward J.; Macomb,

Montgomery M.; Mahan, Frederick A.; Mallory, John Conrad; Mentz, George W.; Metcalfe, Henry; Millis,

John; Mills, Samuel M. Peck, George; Perry, Alexander J.; Pitcher, John.

Rafferty, William Augustus; Richardson, Wildes P.; Ripley, Henry L.; Rodgers, Alexander; Russell, William

Trent; Runcie, James E. Sanford, George B.; Sawtelle, Charles G.; Schuyler,

Walter S.; Scriven, George P.; Sears, Clinton B.; Shaler, Charles; Smith, Charles S.; Squier, George O.; Stewart,

Edwin; Story, John P. Taylor, Daniel Morgan; Taylor, Harry.

Welborn, Luther S.; Wheeler, Charles B.; Wheeler, George M.; Whipple, Charles William; Whipple, William

D.; Whitehouse, Edward N.; Willard, Joseph H.; Williams, John R.; Wisser, John P.

The Navy members are:

Amory, Edward Linzee; Bell, John A.; Berry, Robert M.; Bloodgood, Delavan; Bowles, Francis T.; Bristol, Mark L.; Brown, Robert M. G.; Brownson, Wil-

lard H.; Buckingham, Benjamin H. Capehart, Edward E.; Capps, Washington L.; Casey,

Silas; Chadwick, French E.; Chapin, Frederick L.; Clover, Richardson; Colby, Harrison G. O.; Colwell,

John C.; Cooper, Philip H.; Cornwell, Charles C.; Cowles, Walter Cleveland; Cowles, William S.

Davis, Archibald H.; Davis, Charles H.; Dayton, James H.; Dean, Richard Crane; Dewey, George; Dick-

ins, Francis W. Eldridge, Frank H.; Erben, Henry; Evans, Robley

D.; Evans, George R. Fechteler, Augustus F.; Field, Wells L.; Fiske, Brad-

ley Allan; Folger, William M.; Fremont, J. C. Gherardi, Bancroft; Gherardi, Walter R.; Gibbons,

John H.; Gillis, Irvin V.; Gillis, James H.; Gilmore, Horatio G.

Hagenman, John W.; Harlow, Charles H.; Higginson, Francis J.; Hodges, Harry M.; Hoy, James; Hubbard,

John; Hulme, Walter O.; Hunker, Jacob John; Hunt, Ridgely.

Jewell, Theodore F. Kane, Theodore F.; Kellogg, Frank W.; Key, Albert

L. Lemley, Samuel Conrad; Lillie, Abraham B. H.; Lisle, Robert Patton; Little, William McCarthy; Logan, Lea-

vitt C.; Long, Andrew T.; Lopez, Robert F.; Ludlow, Nicoll; Lyon, Henry W.

McCrackin, Alexander; Mackenzie, Morris R. S.; Mahan, Alfred T.; Marble, Frank; Mead, William W.

Mentz, George W.; Morrell, Henry. Newton, John T.; Osborn, Arthur P.

Patch, N. J. K.; Perry, Thomas; Poundstone, H. C. Rae, Charles Whiteside; Reamey, Lazarus L.; Reid,

Robert Ingersoll; Robeson, Henry R.; Rodgers, Frederick; Rodgers, John A.; Rodgers, Raymond P.; Rodgers,

Thomas S.; Rodgers, William Ledyard; Rush, Richard. Sargent, Nathan; Sawyer, Frank E.; Schouler, John;

Schuetze, William Henry; Seebree, Uriel; Sellers, David F.; Sperry, Charles S.; Stanley, David S., Jr.; Staunton,

Sidney A.; Stevens, Thomas H.; Stockton, Charles H.; Swift, Franklin; Swift, William.

Taylor, Henry C.; Thompson, Theodore S.; Tilley, Benjamin F.; Toppan, Frank J.; Train, Charles J.;

Tremain, Hobart L.; Tryon, J. Rufus; Turner, William H.

Upshur, John H. Van Keypen, William K.

Walker, John G.; Warren, B. H.; White, Edwin; Wildes, Frank; Wilson, John C.; Winslow, Cameron

McR.; Woodward, Joseph J.

It will be observed that the Navy men outnumber the Army men. Indeed it will be hard to find so much Navy news and gossip afloat anywhere as in the University Club, not even in the Service clubs.

The Manhattan Club, New York, also has quite a list of Service members, their names being:

T. R. Adams, James B. Burbank, J. M. K. Davis, J. T. Dean, Francis M. Gibson, Horace W. Harrison, H. M. Hodges, Frank J. Ives, George W. Simpson, Henry E. Smith, Frank W. Toppan, Peter D. Vroom, Chas. I. Wilson, Cameron McR. Winslow, Henry I. Wright, John G. Livingston, J. W. Martin, D. Woodruff, Duncan Elliott.

J. R. P. Pringle, Lewis J. Clark and Charles H. Davis are members of the Knickerbocker Club, New York. Col. Henry A. Du Pont, late U. S. A., is a life member, and Thomas H. Barber, late U. S. A., is one of the managers of the Club.

The Service members of the New York Club are: James Jackson, P. D. Vroom, W. M. Folger, D. B. Harmony, James Hoy, Theodore F. Kane, W. McC. Little, John McGowan, W. S. Schley, John A. Tobin.

The Union Club of Boston has for members William J. Baxter, George E. Belknap, Arthur Burtis, N. M. Dyer, Edward May, S. W. Nichols, N. J. K. Patch, J. F. Tarbell, P. C. Pope and John C. White.

The Army and Navy members of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., are: George W. Baird, S. J. Brown, Edward C. Carter, Charles E. Compton, C. E. Dutton, M. T. Endicott, Dr. J. M. Flint, A. W. Greely, Dr. F. M. Gunnell, William Harkness, Everett Hayden, J. F. Head, Herschell Main, Dr. J. C. Merrill, John Moore, Simon Newcomb, H. M. Paul, George M. Sternberg, Charles A. Abele, J. S. Billings, Rogers Birnie, F. T. Bowles, Thomas L. Casey, F. T. Chambers, J. R. Eastman, Robley D. Evans, C. G. Herndon, D. A. Lyle, C. W. Parks, George O. Squier.

E. L. Amory, H. G. O. Colby, J. Giles Eaton, William

M. Folger, Charles W. Littlefield, John F. Tarbell, and John C. White are life members of the New Algonquin Club, Boston.

FORMER GERMAN ILL-FEELING.

One piece of unwritten history concerning German ill-feeling towards the United States during the war with Spain is thus told us by a well known officer, who was on the scene at the time, and vouches for the story:

"Just previous to the surrender of Manila by the Spanish Governor Augustin, Admiral Dewey (then Commodore) gave strict orders that no vessels should leave the harbor. Just after the surrender of the city, on Aug. 13, 1898, and while the United States warships were anchored in front of the city, Governor Augustin was taken on board the German man-of-war Kaiserin-Augusta, which, contrary to orders, steamed out of the harbor rapidly, and being a very fast vessel was almost hull down before she was actually missed. She went direct to Hong Kong. None of her crew were allowed ashore, but several officers landed and one dispatch was sent in cipher to Berlin, which, of course told of the surrender of Manila, and asked for instructions, and a second dispatch in cipher was sent to Madrid by the Spanish Governor Augustin, of course, acquainting the Spanish Government of the situation. To the inquiry of the British officials at Hong Kong as to what the situation at Manila was, the Germans replied that there was nothing new, and all news of the surrender of the city was kept secret. The Kaiserin-Augusta after sending the cipher dispatches, then returned to Manila.

"Meanwhile Dewey had dispatched the steamer Zafiro, which was attached to his fleet, and a slow boat, with a cable telling of the surrender of Manila. She arrived at Hong Kong to spread the news to the world fully twenty-four hours after the German warship. To say that American officers conversant with the facts of the breach of international courtesy on the part of the Germans were mad is putting it mildly. They were furious, and had the intention of the German vessel to depart from the harbor in defiance to orders been anticipated, she would have had a tough time to get out. As said before she was almost hull down before she was discovered sneaking away, our officers and men being busy with matters concerning the surrender.

"Another incident showing that the Germans during the same war were not exactly in love with us, was told on the station at Manila, and said to be a fact, although I cannot vouch for it. It is as follows:

"It was in the port of Hong Kong, I believe, that Prince Henry on his flagship gave a dinner to officers of different warships. Admiral Dewey was among those present. Prince Henry toasted all countries but the United States, and Admiral Dewey, exceedingly wroth, left the party and returned to his flagship, the Olympia. The Prince, hearing of the Admiral's departure and being made aware of the Admiral's feelings, at once sent an aide to the Olympia with an apology, disclaiming any intent to slight the Admiral as a representative of the United States. Admiral Dewey refused to accept the apology from the aide, and politely told him to inform Prince Henry that inasmuch as he, the Prince, had either intentionally or unintentionally slighted the United States, if any apology was received, it should be given by the Prince in person.

"The next day the Prince boarded the Olympia and offered an apology in person, disclaiming any intent to leave the United States out of the many toasts, and declared it was wholly unintentional, and due to the excitement of the dinner."

PHILIPPINE CLIMATE.

Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, who visited the Philippines last summer, in a speech before the House on the Philippine Tariff bill, expressed strong opinions as to the evil effects of Philippine climate on the health of the white race generally, and particularly on women, evidently not considering General Bell's suggestion that American women would prove a civilizing influence in the islands a feasible one. He said in part: "I want to say, with emphasis, that it is an outrage to permit the white women of this country whom we can control to go to that island at all. There is not a woman in that island who has been there any length of time who has a blush in her cheek, not a one has a rose in her face, not one who does not look faded, pale, debilitated and sick. I saw a great number of American women in Japan, while hundreds of them were returning, as rapidly as they could get out of the island, to the United States, looking pale and withered. There is no question about this effect upon our white women. I discussed it with physicians, military and civil, and in a few instances with some husbands. These are facts that any man can ascertain who so desires. Any man with common sense can see that there is something there that is poisoning to the vitality of the American man and the American woman in that climate. Of course there are some exceptions, but even many of the exceptions will say to you that while they are not sick, yet they feel weaker, mentally and physically, than when at home. Others will say the same thing, and further that they have lost their flesh and regained it, but still they are weaker, mentally and physically, than ever before, and unable to remain in the sun. That archipelago is no white man's country, and no white woman should be permitted to go there, and certainly not to go there and remain more than a few months."

Mr. Gaines introduced a statement given him, he said, by one of the best officers in the Army, who pale, thin, and worn-out, was being sent home for his health, bringing with him his wife, a victim of the Philippine climate also. It was dated from San Miguel Bay, Camarines, Luzon, Sept. 23, 1901, and said in part: "At first one is inclined to believe that the climate of these islands has been malign; that it is not as bad as had been represented, but, being on the alert, one will find growing on himself, however energetic he may be, the 'malaria' habit to put off until 'to-morrow'; a disinclination to do business. One is extremely fortunate in the first few months, if by taking good care of himself, of his drinking water, etc., he escapes bowel troubles; but the one thing he cannot escape is the gradual but sure sapping of his energies, mental and physical. His blood becomes thin and impoverished, due to the constant heat and little change of seasons. There is no recuperative period. His impoverished blood will not readily cause any little wound to heal. He almost invariably becomes the victim of boils, which may become ulcers, and I have known numerous cases to die of blood

poisoning from lancing of these ulcers and boils—a continuous drain on the system.

"There is apt to come after the bowel-trouble period and the eruption period a period of lassitude, when one cares little whether he goes back to God's country or not—cares little what becomes of him if he is forced to stay. All these periods and experiences I have passed through, and know of hundreds of others—in fact, almost all my acquaintances—who have done the same.

"To my mind there is no doubt but that it is necessary that, unless a man come here to die, he must, as commercial houses recognize in their agencies, have a rest period, and be sent to a colder climate to again get his blood enriched—filled with ozone, red corpuscles, or whatever it may be.

"As for physical exertion, constant and continued, as in case of labor in the United States, it is out of the question; it can not be done. The sun, above all else, must be avoided. It was absolutely necessary to make hard marches at night or the very early morning. One can keep out of the sun most of the time, if his business permits, and live here two years or a little more, but then he must get to a cold climate. He must not do manual work, but get natives or Chinamen to do almost everything. By careful attention to diet and proper drinking water and about four months in a cold country every two years one can be reasonably well. Of course the transition from cold to warm climate and the reverse will be wearing, and perhaps tend to an earlier breaking down of the system."

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Col. William E. Dougherty, 8th Inf., U. S. A., with 300 men, has completed a ten day scouting expedition starting from Santa Cruz, Batangas, and passing through the mountains between Cavinti and Nagcarlang. The expedition climbed Mount Manahao, 5,000 feet high, destroyed a dozen rebel barrios and cuartels, one storehouse filled with medical supplies, a large supply of powder and thirty saddles. Lieut. Leon L. Roach, of the 8th Inf., who accompanied the expedition, led a detachment of forty men against a large body of insurgents at Cortes, dispersing them and destroying their quarters.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., commanding in Samar, reports that the insurrection no longer has a foothold in the Southern part of that island where it was strongest two months ago. The island is divided into sub-districts and each commanding officer is expected to pursue a vigorous campaign in his own sub-district and to co-operate with the forces of other sub-districts. The larger concerted expedition planned and organized by General Smith in person and those which have been sent out thus far have done valuable work in devastating the country and dispersing the insurgents.

The island of Mindoro has become the refuge of about 400 insurgents, who have been driven out of Batangas, and the result is increased work for the American troops stationed on the island. Capt. Robert S. Offley, 30th Inf., U. S. A., commanding Company C of that regiment, has had several sharp engagements with rebel bands in all of which he has inflicted heavy punishment upon them. Seventeen native towns in the island have been destroyed. The American troops in this island are employed chiefly in protecting the peaceable natives, who are enormously in the majority, from the robber bands of the enemy.

Lieut. Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., U. S. A., has captured a large rebel arsenal in the Western district of the island of Leyte, which has evidently been making supplies for Lukban's forces in the neighboring island of Samar. The presence of a band of rebel riflemen and of this arsenal had been known for some time, but as Leyte is under civil government it was expected that the constabulary would attend to Leyte rebels as the troops were more needed in Samar. The constabulary failed to make good, however, for want of proper support, and the "old reliable," the regular soldier, had to do the work. The capture included an extensive powder factory, arsenal, storehouses and a cuartel.

There are rumors in Manila of impending trouble in the province of Cavite where there are many Tagalogs who are said to be eager to join Malvar, the head of the insurgent forces. Trias, the present Governor of Cavite, was once an insurgent commander, and operated in the mountain region of that province, where he defied the American forces for more than a year. Malvar himself also operated in this province and it is alleged that he now has three recruiting offices within its borders. It is believed in some circles in Manila, that this province should again be placed under military rule.

Capt. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., U. S. A., reports a fierce encounter between a detachment under his command and a large body of insurgents near Batatran, Camarines province on Jan. 6. Four of the enemy, including a lieutenant, were killed and eleven were captured together with twelve bolos and 1,500 bushels of rice.

One of the most delightful affairs of the social season in Manila was the "Ladies' Night" at the Army and Navy Club on the evening of Jan. 10. The entertainment and dancing were preceded by ten or twelve private dinner parties. The most elaborate of these was given by Major Colville P. Terrett, U. S. A., and Mrs. Terrett, their guests including Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., and Mrs. Chaffee; Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pope; Lieut. Col. Harry L. Haskell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Haskell; Capt. Charles H. Hunter, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hunter; Miss Terrett, Col. Arthur L. Wagner, U. S. A., Capt. A. W. Burt, U. S. A., and Lieut. Blanton Winship, U. S. A. Major Louis M. Maus, U. S. A., and Mrs. Maus entertained a party which included Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton and Governor and Mrs. Wright, Major George P. Borden, U. S. A., and Mrs. Borden as their guests Comdr. John A. Norris, U. S. N., and Mrs. Norris. Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, U. S. A.; Lieut. Charles H. Bridges, U. S. A., and Mrs. Skinner and Miss Brown, both of Denver, Colo., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sleeper. Captain French entertained Comdr. Adolph Marx, U. S. N., and Mrs. Marx, Miss Marx and Miss Aldrich. During the dinner music was furnished by a native orchestra and later a concert was given by the 5th Cavalry band.

Another event which afforded great enjoyment to the favored ones was the water party given on the evening of Jan. 9 by Miss Marx, daughter of Commander Marx, U. S. N. The party steamed up to Pasig River about ten miles, the trip being enlivened by a quartette from the 24th Infantry band, whose singing and instrumental music were highly appreciated. The guests included Major George P. Borden, U. S. A., and Mrs. Borden; Misses Goodman, Miss McCaskey, Miss Aldrich, Captain French, U. S. A.; Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, U. S. A.; Capt. Louis H. Bash, U. S. A.; Capt. Robert M. Gilson, U. S. M. C.

During the recent visit of the Chinese cruiser, Hai-Chi, to Manila, her commander, Captain Sah, gave a luncheon on board to a large party of American guests. Among them were Col. Stephen W. Groesbeck, U. S. A.,

and Mrs. Groesbeck; Capt. Franklin Hanford, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell, U. S. N.; Lieut. Homer C. Poundstone, U. S. N.; Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stuart, and Capt. Morris R. S. MacKenzie, U. S. N. Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., Senior Squadron Commander, Asiatic Station, was expected to be present as guest of honor, but illness compelled him to send regrets. Captain Sah, in a happy speech alluded to the friendly feeling between China and the United States, and Captain MacKenzie and Captain Hanford in reply spoke of the time when Captain Sah came so opportunely to the rescue of the Oregon, stuck on the rocks in the Yellow Sea. Instead of name cards, the places at table were marked by guest favors consisting of dainty little packages of Chinese tea, each marked with the name of guest, date of the occasion and name of the cruiser, Hai-Chi.

Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett, U. S. N., attached to the Naval Station at Manila, has joined her husband and they have taken up their residence at No. 375 Calle Real.

Manila and many of the adjacent provinces now under civil rule have been flooded with pamphlets printed in Hong Kong by the Filipino Junta. These pamphlets are copies of a memorial which has been forwarded to President Roosevelt. It expresses sympathy at the death of Mr. McKinley and assures the American people that, sooner or later, the Filipinos are bound to have independence. The Junta says it has reliable information that most of the pacified provinces are only held in check by superior military forces, and that, though the educated Filipinos appreciate American governmental ideas, it does not suffice to offer a stone, even though that stone be a diamond, when the bread of national life is asked for.

One of the Christmas surprises in Manila was the presentation of a beautiful silver cigarette case to Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, 9th Inf., U. S. A., by several of his friends, among whom were Acting Governor Wright, Judge Henry C. Ide and P. G. McDonnell.

In speaking of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., whose campaign in Samar has won so much praise, Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., commanding in that island, is quoted by the Manila American as saying: "He's an ideal executive officer—one of the best I ever knew. He carries out my plans to perfection. Why, he's the equal of 'mad' Anthony Wayne who, when asked by General Washington if he could storm Stony Point, replied, 'General, if you'll give me your plans I'll storm Hell.'"

Upon the departure in December, of Col. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav., U. S. A., from the town of Piddig, Illoco Norte, where he had been stationed for six or eight months, he was presented with an address by the native officers of the municipality expressing their regret at his withdrawal. This address, signed by the Presidente, Vice-Presidente, and all the members of the Council, says in part: "The municipality hasten to express their sadness at the departure of Colonel Huggins, and to place in his hands their respectful farewell, in proof of the affection and gratitude that his splendid gifts and endowments for good government have conquered in the hearts of all, and Colonel Huggins may be assured that in leaving this province, where he is respected and beloved by all, he leaves in the hearts of the humble inhabitants of Piddig, a void hard to fill, and that an imperishable remembrance will live of one well beloved, as he is distinguished as a soldier. May heaven grant to him a happy return to the United States, that generous nation, where his dearly beloved friends await him with open arms, while he is followed by the regretful adieus of the subscribers."

The wives of several Army officers now on duty in Samar having asked permission to join their husbands, Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., commanding in that island, has replied that for the present they must remain in Manila. He states that conditions in the island are such that it would not be safe for women to come there.

One of the hottest fights of the Batangas campaign took place in the Lobo mountains at daylight on Dec. 19, where Lieut. James D. Tilford, 1st Cav., U. S. A., and 25 men of Troop D, attacked a much larger force of rebels, and utterly routed them after killing 19 and capturing two, together with 16 rifles, 26 bolos and 150 rounds of ammunition. Brig. Gen. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., commanding, in reporting this engagement, says: "Lieutenant Tilford deserves much credit for his skill and success in this expedition."

Mrs. Smith, wife of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., commanding in the island of Samar, has returned to the United States because of ill health.

Major General Chaffee, U. S. A., in commenting on the trial of four Filipino natives convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged by a military commission, in a General Order, just received, says: "The accused had been appointed representatives of one Valle, who had recently appeared in the province of Nueva Viscaya as a commissioner of the Katipunan Society, and proceeded to establish respect for his authority by committing the barbarous crimes of burning to death helpless women and murdering with savage cruelty two law-abiding men, in the manner and form as charged. This case is but an example of many others where 'commissioners' have been sent forth by the Katipunan chiefs, which is but another form of designation of the chiefs of insurrection, with instructions to terrorize peaceful communities into taking the oath of the Katipunan Society and joining hands with the so-called guerrilla, but now degenerate bands, whose chief occupation is robbery, enforced by murder and assassination of their own people. Patriotism long since ceased to be the guiding motive of these bands. The number of men and women who have been destroyed by their own countrymen under guise of making war upon the American forces now reaches high into the thousands, and the work of these cowardly assassins, now misnamed insurgents, still goes on in a few districts where they profess to be making war against the United States; but where, in fact, they engaged only in terrorizing the people into the surrender of enough property to enrich the leaders and support their ignorant and vicious followers. The laws of war, having in view the ultimate return of peace with complete protection for the lives and property of the people, denounce upon all such banditti the penalty of death. No matter under what name or society they may seek to disguise their true character as banded assassins, the work of their extermination must go on until chief and follower shall cease their inhuman trade."

Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C., send the following list of patents, granted Feb. 11: Ammunition case, W. Rhodes; boats, automatic diving mechanism for submarine, J. P. Holland; cartridge carrier, E. T. Gibson; guns, automatic, A. Burgess; gun breech mechanism, A. W. Schwarzklose; projectiles, C. E. Neubauer; ship's bottoms, apparatus for cleaning, R. S. Culpepper.

AMENDING ARMY ORGANIZATION BILL.

Mr. Proctor, for the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has submitted the following report on S. 3327, to amend sections 22 and 26 of an act approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States":

"This bill is designed to remedy certain slight defects in two sections of the Army reorganization bill passed at the last session, but more especially to make plain what was the purpose of the Committee on Military Affairs in reporting that bill and, we believe, the purpose of Congress in passing it.

"The only change in section 22 is to strike out one line, which provided 'that the Chief of Engineers shall be selected as now provided by law,' thereby leaving the chief to be detailed for four years, the same as the chiefs of all other staff corps, which was the purpose of the committee. The Secretary of War interpreted correctly, as we believe, that that line compelled him to make the appointment of the chief for life, as heretofore. Either this line in the act of last winter was overlooked or the effect of it not considered, but it was the purpose of the committee to make the chiefs of all staff corps alike subject to the four years' detail, which is surely right.

"The amendments in section 26 are to provide, first, that the chiefs of the Adjutant-General's Department, Inspector-General's Department, Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, Pay Department, Ordnance Department, and Signal Corps shall be selected from officers of the Army at large, not below the rank of lieutenant-colonel, for the term of four years, and to repeal the clause which provided that so long as there remained in service any officers of these corps holding permanent appointments the chief should be selected from such officers. This was a proviso not in the original bill, and is an unwise and unjust one, and is liable to be a constant source of friction.

"The appointment to the position by general officers of the line of the Army is open to the staff as well as to the line, and there is no reason why, having an equal opportunity with the line to all the promotions to general officers, they should have the exclusive right to all the positions as chiefs of staff. In fact, several officers in the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's corps have been appointed general officers in the line in the Army within the last three years as well as holding all the positions at the head of their staff corps. This restriction must be repealed before very long, as the number of officers holding permanent positions in such of the staff corps as are subject to the detail rule is rapidly diminishing, thus restricting the opportunity of the President for selection of the chief, and in time might result in his being limited to a single officer. It must be repealed at no distant date, and the quicker it is done the better for the service.

"Another change in this section is to prescribe that when the tour of duty of a chief of a staff corps terminates he shall return to the branch of the service from which he was detailed, and if there is no proper vacancy for him therein, then there shall be no promotion to the grade to which he belongs until the number of officers is reduced to that authorized by law. Without this provision there might be doubt about the standing of an officer when his detail had expired and his place in the line was filled.

"Another provision of this section is to add the amendment proposed by the committee which prescribes affirmatively how the chiefs of the Corps of Engineers, Medical Department, and the Judge-Advocate-General's Department shall be filled. This merely states and makes clear what is the purpose and, we believe, what would be the proper construction of the law without this clause. It is clearly right that the chiefs of these staff corps, which are subject to the general detail, and which are specialties, should be filled from the corps itself and that the chiefs of other corps which are subject to general detail from the line of the Army should be selected from the Army at large not below the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

"The committee recommends that the bill be amended by adding the following at the close of the bill:

Vacancies which shall occur in the position of chief of the Corps of Engineers, the Medical Department, or the Judge Advocate General's Department shall be filled by detail from the corps where the vacancy occurs, for the term of four years, and at the expiration of such detail, or of a re-detail, such chief shall be returned to his proper grade in his corps in the manner provided in this section for the return of the chiefs of other corps to their proper grade—

and that when so amended the bill ought to pass."

We published the bill S. 3327 in full in our issue of Feb. 1, page 543.

MR. STICKNEY REPLIES TO MAJ. WHISTLER.

The Honorable Joseph R. Hawley, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate:

Sir:—Concerning the letter of Major G. N. Whistler, forwarded to your committee by the Secretary of War, Feb. 3, 1902, I will say at present only this:

Major Whistler's letter contains two classes of matter. The first is a statement—not wholly accurate—of what Major Whistler saw and did at the test of the Brown segmental wire-tube gun in 1893-94; the second consists of statements and arguments favorable to the Crozier wire-wound gun tested in 1895. As a witness concerning the test of the Brown gun Major Whistler may be entitled to a hearing, though he has contributed nothing of importance in the way of fact to the information already before the committee. As an attorney Major Whistler's opinions and arguments in favor of the Crozier gun have no proper place in this inquiry. Major Whistler does not pretend that he had anything to do with the test of the Crozier gun; and, as he is neither an ordnance expert nor a lawyer, his brief for the Crozier gun is incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial, unless it be shown that the "directions of the Hon. Secretary of War," mentioned in the first line of his letter, specifically ordered him to write such a brief.

Major Whistler's letter is a foreign substance injected into a compound where the acids are sufficiently active to accomplish a definite result without superfluous interference; and, like most foreign substances in such circumstances, it will serve only to belound the solution and delay a satisfactory analysis—which is probably the reason why it was written.

If Major Whistler, in his letter, has stated correctly the part he took in the test of the Brown gun in 1893-94, the Trustees, during that test, would seem to have been peculiarly unfortunate in their military representative, whatever they may have been in their Trial Board.

In my letters to this committee, dated Jan. 8, Jan. 20, Jan. 22 and Feb. 5, 1902, I have presented an array of facts—mostly, if not wholly, undisputed—and an argument based thereon. I venture the assertion that a def-

nite reply thereto, bearing the signature of General Crozier, would have more bearing on the case than a mass of irrelevant matter such as the Whistler letter.

The questions at issue are not the grievances of the Brown segmental wire-tube gun against the Ordnance Department of the Army—great as those grievances are. The fundamental objections to General Crozier as Chief of Ordnance would be insuperable, even though no injustice had ever been done to the Brown gun; and the people of the United States—more than any one else—are vitally interested in preventing the confirmation of General Crozier's appointment, for the reasons set forth in my letters to this committee, dated Jan. 8, 20, and 22 and Feb. 5, 1902. Respectfully,

JOSEPH L. STICKNEY.

Representative of the Trustees of the Brown Segmental Wire-Tube Gun.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1902.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

It has been officially announced in England that a treaty of alliance, the text of which follows, has been concluded between Great Britain and Japan:

"The governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and the general peace in the extreme East, and being, moreover, especially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:

"Article 1.—The high contracting parties having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea declare themselves entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country, having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially, in Korea.

"The high contracting parties recognizes that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other power or by disturbance arising in China or Korea and necessitating the intervention of either of the high contracting parties for the protection of the lives or property of its subjects.

"Article 2.—If either Great Britain or Japan in defence of their respective interests as above described should become involved in war with another Power the other high contracting party will maintain strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally.

"Article 3.—If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally the other high contracting party will come to its assistance and conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

"Article 4.—The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will without consulting the other enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

"Article 5.—Whenever in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

"Article 6.—The present agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and shall remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified, twelve months before the expiration of the said five years, of its intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it, but if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded."

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The War Department is advised of the sailing of the transport Grant from San Francisco for the Philippines, with the following military passengers:

Colonel Davis, Engineer Corps; Chaplains Brander, 15th Cav., and Robinson, 1st Inf.; Major Noble and Captain Buck, 16th Inf.; Captain Siviter, 24th; Lieutenants Blaisland, 25th, and Wondie, 8th Cav.; Captains Leecombe and Horr, Medical Department; two contract surgeons, one Army nurse Corps, female; twenty hospital corps men. Unassigned recruits: Infantry one, ninety-six; cavalry, eighty-seven; field artillery, one; three casuals recruits assigned as follows: 68th Co., Coast Art., one; 67th Co., two; (Honolulu) Inf., 16th, one; 24th, one; 25th, two; Cav., 9th, four; 10th, two.

The War Department is advised of the death of Private Plunkett, Troop I, 11th Regiment, U. S. Cav., Feb. 2, 1901, on voyage of transport Buford from New York to Gibraltar. Cause of death acute articular rheumatism.

Governors Island, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1902.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: First section Co's F and H, 15th Inf., Captains Ulline, Boyce and Morgan, and Chaplain Clements, 99 and 101 enlisted men, respectively, left Sacketts Harbor for San Francisco yesterday at 12:30 afternoon. Second section, Co's E and G, Captains Smiley and Brooke, Lieutenants Watkins, Wieser, Clapham, 100 and 101 enlisted men, respectively, and one battalion sergeant major followed at 2:50, afternoon.

BROOKE, Major General, Commanding.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 9, 1902.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: Troop A, 14th Cav., two officers, seventy-seven enlisted men, sixty-seven horses left Fort Riley for Fort D. A. Russell, 8:35 P. M., yesterday, and Troop C, one officer, seventy-six enlisted men, seventy-two horses, left 4:30 P. M., for Fort Mackenzie.

BATES, Commanding.

Carite, Feb. 12.

Secretary Navy: Sergt. B. McSweeney killed in action near Balangiga, the 3d.

RODGERS.

Denver, Col., Feb. 11, 1902.

Adjutant General, U. S. A.: Co. G, 10th Inf., left Fort Mackenzie for Crook last evening, one officer and 79 men.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 12, 1902.

Adjutant General, U. S. A.: Co. G, 10th Inf., one officer, 79 men, arrived Fort Crook this morning from Mackenzie.

BATES, Brigadier General.

The War Department is advised of the death of 3d Lieut. Charles E. Carpenter, 8th Inf., at Bay Laguna, Philippine Islands, Sunday, Feb. 9, 1902, committed suicide by shooting.

HIGH PRAISE FOR MAJOR BALLANCE.

Major John Green Ballance, U. S. A., former Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., has returned to the United States from the Philippines, and his brilliant services in those islands form the subject of a full page article in the San Francisco Sunday Examiner, from which we publish the following extracts:

"General Ballance has come home from the Philippines. Uncle Sam has no braver soldier in all the Army than this man of masterful military skill and daring, whose brilliant record in the field with his famous battalion will hold conspicuous place in the annals of American warfare. It is universally conceded that to General Ballance's efforts, as much as to the efforts of any other officer during the campaign, was due the breaking up of Aguinaldo's Army. His battalion's work is described herewith in detail, and it makes thrilling reading. The battalion's famous campaign was made at the time General Young, operating under the orders of General Lawton, organized his great expedition to go around the flank of Aguinaldo and get in the rear of his Army. This bold move, which resulted in the dispersion of Aguinaldo's forces, destroyed all semblance of an organized government among the insurgents, scattered their Army into bands under different leaders and sent the demoralized remnants of their civil government fleeing into the fastnesses of the mountains, where Aguinaldo was so long a fugitive.

"General John Green Ballance went to the islands as a captain in the Twenty-second Infantry, and as a result of his campaigning gained the silver star of a brigadier general of Volunteers. He is now a major in the regular Army. The Twenty-second Infantry acted as advance guard until the insurgents were routed. The battalion already enjoyed the honor of having made the hardest, most fatiguing march ever made by a battalion of infantry—sixty-three miles in a trifle more than twenty-nine hours—in attempting to reach a troop of cavalry reported to be surrounded by hostile Sioux Indians in the Cave hills of South Dakota. The movement to the north began on October 17th, with Ballance's battalion in the lead. Ballance's battalion was the only regular infantry organization that took part in all of this forward movement, although at times there were attached to that battalion a battalion of Macabebe scouts and Castner's and Dorrington's scouts.

"In selecting General Ballance for this command General Young said:

"On account of his education and experience, and his bravery, governed by a sound judgment, he was well fitted to command a brigade in the field, engaged in active campaign; and he had, moreover, been over the ground the previous spring with the expedition of General Lawton to capture San Isidro, and had, on account of the skill and service therein shown, been recommended by General Lawton for the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army. He made plans for the advance, submitted them to me, and I approved them in every particular, and they were carried out as planned by him, with the exception of the delay of an hour in the advance on San Isidro, which I directed in order to ascertain the situation. The tactical skill exhibited by Major Ballance in handling his advance guard and brigade, his bravery in leading it on, and the complete success he achieved fully justified the confidence I had placed in him."

"Col. Jesse M. Lee, who wrote the official report for the War Department of the Lawton campaign, said: "A mere resume of these operations cannot do full justice to the endurance and valor of our soldiers. The heroic acts of officers and men so accurately set forth in the official reports of General Young, Captain Ballance and others make one of the brightest pages in the military history of the American soldier. One has but to read the report of General Young to get an insight into the superb heroism, the indomitable will and unsurpassed capacity of that splendid officer, Captain Ballance, whose example inspired every man of his command to successful effort against all odds and every obstacle."

RECENT DEATHS.

Mary F. Howe, mother of Major Walter Howe, Art. Corps, U. S. A., died at Bloomington, Ind., Feb. 3.

Mrs. C. E. Tallman, wife of Sailmaker Tallman, U. S. N., died at Richmond, Me., on Feb. 6.

Lieut. Sidney H. Foster, who served in the 1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, and the 11th Vermont Volunteers during the Civil War, died at North Calais, Vt., Jan. 8 last. He was the father of Major H. S. Foster, 12th U. S. Inf.

Mr. Richard H. Vidmer, who lost his life in a fire on Jan. 26 at Mobile, Ala., is a brother of Capt. George Vidmer, 11th U. S. Cav., who is now on his way to the Philippines. Mr. Vidmer lost his life by a falling wall, while helping the fireman at the fire. He was a member of the Order of Hoo-Hoo, of which he was vicegerent snark for Alabama a few years ago; a member of the local alumni association of the University of Alabama, and of the Greek letter fraternity, Kappa Alpha. He was also a member of the Athelstan Club, and of the Strickers. Mr. Vidmer was a leader in society, and was everywhere highly esteemed and liked for his many traits of character and his sterling worth.

Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., was called upon to mourn the loss of his mother, Mrs. Susan E. Crozier, who died suddenly on Sunday evening, Feb. 9, at the General's home, 1428 K street, N. E., Washington, D. C., death being the result of heart failure. Mrs. Crozier was 63 years of age. She came from Leavenworth, Kas., to the home of the Crozier family after the death of her husband. Funeral services were held at the late home of the deceased on Thursday morning, and the remains conveyed to Leavenworth for interment. General Crozier accompanied the body of his mother to its final resting place.

Gen. Francois Charles du Barail, who served as French Minister of War under President McMahon, died at Paris, Jan. 31.

Major William G. Wedemeyer, U. S. A., retired, died at his home at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 1, in the 66th year of his age. He was born in Germany, and entered the Army as a private in the 16th Infantry in 1861, and after serving in the grades of sergeant and sergeant-major, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant Aug. 13, 1862. For gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Chickamauga, he received the brevet of captain, U. S. A., on Sept. 20, 1863. He reached his captaincy in November, 1865, and was transferred to the 34th Infantry in September, 1866, and to the 16th Infantry in April, 1869. For disability in the line of duty he was retired with the rank of Major on Feb. 24, 1891. Major Wedemeyer was a Mason, and also a member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, the several lodges of which he was a member all taking part in the funeral services,

which were held at his late residence on Feb. 4. The interment was in Hollywood cemetery, Watertown, Wis.

Capt. Charles H. Warrens, U. S. A., retired, died at Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 28, 1902, from a stroke of apoplexy. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the U. S. Volunteers as a 1st lieutenant of the 4th Missouri Infantry, in which he rose to the rank of Major. After mustering out as a captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps in 1866, he was appointed in the Regular establishment a 2d lieutenant in the 18th Infantry. He was later transferred to the 27th, 9th, and 14th Infantry, and was retired with the rank of captain Sept. 29, 1891.

Mr. Robert Kearens, well-known to the officers of the Navy as a former chief of the claims division, in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department, died at Washington on Feb. 12. He was first employed at the Library of Congress, when Senator Gorman was a page in the Senate, and was in the office of the Auditor from April, 1862, until May, 1879, when he resigned, having been a chief of division eighteen years. He was regarded as an authority upon naval law and regulations, and was highly esteemed in the Treasury and Navy Departments, as well as the general Naval Service, on account of his genial disposition and his courtesy in the transaction of public business.

W. Clare Hannum, sixteen years old, who died suddenly of heart failure while exercising with his gymnastic apparatus in his room at school, at Heightstown, N. J., was the son of Lieut. W. G. Hannum, U. S. N., retired, whose home is at Jamaica, L. I. Erroneous reports appeared in the daily press to the effect that the boy's death was due to suicide. They were without foundation and have been a source of grief to his family. He had earlier similar attacks of heart collapse. All who knew his disposition regarded him too highly as a lovable, level-headed boy to think he would ever dream of making away with himself. Private services were held on Feb. 13 at 104 Union avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

Mrs. L. E. Ellis, wife of Dr. L. E. Ellis, and a sister of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., died at her home, No. 908 Military avenue, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 13. She was born Dec. 9, 1850, at Palmyra, N. Y. Besides her husband she leaves three children.

We have received notice of the death at Frankfort, Ky., of J. C. S. Blackburn, Jr., only son of Senator Blackburn and Terese Graham Blackburn, and brother of the wife of Col. W. P. Hall.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, 5th avenue and 53d street, New York city, was handsomely decorated on Feb. 8 for the marriage of Miss Josephine Bissell Roe, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, to the bridegroom, Mr. Prescott Slade. The decorations throughout were green and white, to correspond with the costumes worn by the bride's attendants. In the chancel there were masses of palms and growing plants, interspersed with lilies, white roses and carnations. It was an effective arrangement of flowers and its beauty was greatly admired. The wedding was one of the largest of the season, the church being thronged by well known people. The Rev. Ernest M. Stires officiated. The bride was given away by her father. The ushers were Messrs. Frederick W. Jones, Jr.; John Slade, Beverly Bogert, John Y. G. Walker, Carlisle Boyd, George McIntosh, Herbert T. Hand, G. Foster Rawlins, Cheston Simmons, Osborn W. Bright, Lawrence Slade and Howard Slade. These were followed by the maid-of-honor, Miss Florence Waring, of Plainfield, N. J.; and the bridesmaids, Mrs. Adams Patcheller, Miss Susan Valentine, Miss Antoinette MacLay, Miss Elizabeth Lefferts, Miss Eleanor Hall, of Morristown, N. J., and Miss Catherine Hallett, of Milwaukee. At the foot of the chancel steps Mr. Slade, attended by his best man, Mr. William C. Cammann, met the bride. The bridal gown was of ivory white satin made in princess style and trimmed with Irish point lace. It was made with high bodice and long sleeves. The veil of tulle was fastened with natural orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The bride's attendants were attired alike in costumes of green satin crepe de chine, also made princess, trimmed with lace. They also wore large hats of black lace. The maid of honor carried a bouquet of white carnations, while the bridesmaids carried lavender orchids. Each young woman wore the bride's souvenir—brooches set with diamonds and turquoise. Mr. Slade's present to his ushers were pearly scarfpins. The wedding reception was held at the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Roe, No. 135 East Thirty-seventh street. Some of those invited were: Governor and Mrs. Odell, Lieutenant General Miles and Mrs. Miles, General and Mrs. Gillespie, Col. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills; Major Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke, Gen. and Mrs. George M. Smith, Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Senator Thomas C. Platt, Justice and Mrs. Horace Russell, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Slade, Admiral and Mrs. Erben, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhineland, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. Nelson Herrick Henry, Prof. and Mrs. Charles Pellet, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, when they return from their honeymoon trip, will begin housekeeping in their new home, No. 105 East Thirty-seventh street, a wedding present from General Roe to his daughter. There were a large number of bridal gifts.

The marriage of Miss Octavia Macomb Wheaton, daughter of General Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Wheaton, to Mr. Frederick Hitchcock Morley, was solemnized on Monday, Feb. 10, at noon, at St. John's church, Washington, D. C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, Rector of St. John's, while the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Satterlee, of Washington. The bride was given away by her father, who was in full uniform, and she had as attendants Miss May Rowell, her niece, as maid-of-honor, and her little seven-year-old cousin Ruth Wheaton, who carried her prayer book. The six ushers were Mr. John Morley of Chicago, Horace Hunt of Colorado Springs, Reuben and Lawrence Hitchcock of Cleveland, Rutger B. Miller of New York, and Francis B. Wheaton of Washington. The best man was Mr. Richard Hooker of New Haven. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin, with long train, draped with soft white crepe-de-velours and lovely Brussels point lace on waist and skirt, sprays of orange blossoms were on the corsage and skirt and held in place the long tulle veil. Her only ornament was the groom's gift, a circle pin of pearls and diamonds. She wore no gloves to the altar, and at the close of the ceremony her veil was gracefully thrown back from her face by the maid-of-honor. She carried a large shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white violets. The maid-of-honor's gown was a Parisian one of white silk net embroidered in chenille and worn over white satin, with rose-colored satin sash crossed over the

bodice, and falling on the left side. A black velvet hat with long black plume and wreath of pink roses about the white velvet crown completed the costume with the addition of a lovely bouquet of deep pink roses. The bride's mother wore a pale grey silk barge over pink satin with garniture of white lace, a white lace bonnet with white feathers and pink roses. After the ceremony there was a breakfast at the home of General and Mrs. Wheaton, 2433 Columbia Road, for the bridal party and relations and a few friends. The out of town guests were Mrs. Frederick H. Morley and Mrs. J. Healy Morley, mother and grandmother of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hitchcock of Cleveland, Mr. Edward Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Towles, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Kennerly, relatives of the groom, Mrs. Charles W. Bowell from Charlottesville, Va., sister of the bride, Major and Mrs. William A. Nichols, U. S. Army, Mr. Henry A. Macomb of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles Dudley Miller and Miss Miller of Geneva, N. Y., and Miss Mary Brayton of Utica, N. Y., relatives of the bride. The house was beautifully draped with smilax and bride's roses and flags. Miss Wheaton's presents were many and most beautiful in silver, lace, glass, china, brass and pieces of fine furniture. Mr. J. Healy Morley, the groom's grandfather, sent a magnificent silver tea-service with tray, and she was so fortunate as to inherit a piece of old silver from each of her great-grandmothers. The recent death of the groom's father made this a much more quiet and less elaborate wedding than had been intended, no cards were issued out of town until after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Morley left on an afternoon train for a short wedding journey and will reach the Morley home in Colorado Springs by March 1.

Lieut. J. V. Klemann, U. S. N., was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., in the Church of the Sacred Heart, on Feb. 10, to Miss Agnes Lee Miller, daughter of Comdr. James M. Miller, U. S. N. Rev. Father Reamy, chaplain of the receiving ship Columbia, performed the ceremony after a nuptial mass celebrated by Rev. Father Nash, pastor of the church. After the wedding a dinner was served at the residence of Commander Miller within the Navy Yard, at which many officers were present.

Miss Alice Van Voorhees Joline, eldest daughter of Judge and Mrs. Charles Vandeyke Joline, was married to Lieutenant William Glasgow Powell, U. S. M. C., in St. Paul's P. E. Church, Feb. 8, at Camden, N. J. The church was prettily decorated with palms and other tropical plants. The Rev. R. A. Roderick officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Constance Vandeyke Joline. The best man was Capt. Smedley Darlington Butler, U. S. M. C. The ushers, who were in military dress, were Capt. Arthur E. Harding, Capt. J. C. Breckenridge, Lieut. Fritz M. Wise, Jr., all of the Marine Corps, and Dr. Cary D. Langhorne, U. S. N., and Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan and Lieut. William Brackett, U. S. N. The bridegroom is a grandson of Gen. Philip Kearny. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents at Merchantville.

Colonel Royal Emerson Whitman, U. S. A., retired, and Mary Miller Blood were married on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1902, at Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Whitman will be at home Wednesday, Feb. 19 and 26.

MAJOR HUNTER EXPLAINS.

The Adjutant General of the Army has this week received a letter from Major George K. Hunter, of the 15th Cav., in reply to one written him from the War Department asking for an explanation of an alleged interview given by Major Hunter in St. Louis in which he was quoted as having made derogatory remarks regarding General Shafter and military institutions generally. Major Hunter has written the War Department as follows:

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 1, 1902.
At a banquet given by the Contemporary Club in St. Louis on the night of Jan. 29, 1902, I was called upon to make a few remarks following an address given by Mr. Poultny Bigelow. The two leading St. Louis newspapers, The Republic and Globe-Democrat, had representatives at this banquet and my remarks were not considered of enough importance to be referred to in the following morning edition of the Republic, though the columns of the Globe-Democrat alluded to them. (See inclosed clipping Jan. 21). Two days afterwards a representative of the St. Louis Chronicle (a yellow journal), called at my house and desired an interview. I was foolish enough to permit him to take a seat. The article appearing in the Chronicle on Jan. 22 is the result. It misquoted me throughout, and in fact, nothing truthful is to be found in it, not even my purported likeness. I am forced to believe that malicious intent was the governing motive of the action of this paper and I am at a loss to know who was instigating it. I enclose clippings of St. Louis Republic of Jan. 23 and Globe-Democrat of Jan. 26, which explain themselves.

GEO. K. HUNTER, Major, 15th Cav.

"Beverages" tells us that there are in the Hawaiian island not to exceed 103 places where intoxicating drinks can be sold, or one to every 1,008 inhabitants. The natives have their ava (pronounced ah-vah), the product of the ava root, and the Japanese their saki. Another native drink is "havi," distilled from the té root, but distilled illicitly. Then there is "awipes," fermented taro, to which has been added kerosene, cayenne pepper, fusel oil and methylated spirits, till an oblivion of intellect accompanied by maniacal combativeness quickly follows its use. It is a most disastrous drink, as many of the soldiers who stopped here on their way to Manila and accepted the hospitality of chance native Hawaiian acquaintances found to their sorrow. The manufacture and sale of swipes are strictly prohibited by law.

Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Edwards announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ida M. Edwards, to Lieut. Philip Worthington Corbusier, 14th U. S. Cav., and the marriage will be among the first of the spring weddings. It will be solemnized at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Louisville, Ky., April 30. Miss Edwards has figured prominently in society since her debut, four years ago. She comes of a distinguished Virginia family on both her mother and father's side, and is one of the most charming and accomplished girls in Louisville. Lieutenant Corbusier is the son of Major W. H. Corbusier, surgeon at Governor's Island, N. Y.

The New York State Society of the Cincinnati will hold its annual dinner in commemoration of the 170th birthday of President Washington at Sherry's in New York City, on the evening of Feb. 22. Through the secretaries of the sister State Societies, all members of the society have been invited to be present at the dinner, by notifying at least ten days in advance, and giving their name and address to the Secretary of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. A. S. Cowan 14th Inf., is on duty at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Col. G. J. Lydecker, U. S. A., should be addressed at 650 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow and Miss Evelyn Bigelow sailed this week for London on the steamship Minnehaha.

Lieut. R. S. Granger, Art. Corps, rejoined this week at Fort Greble, R. I., from a trip to Haverhill, Mass.

Col. E. P. Pearson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pearson will pass February and March in St. Augustine, Fla.

Capt. Geo. A. Nugent, Art. Corps, is reported sick in quarters at Key West Barracks, Fla. although not seriously.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., has been tendered a review of the 13th New York, at its armory on Tuesday evening, March 11.

Secretary of the Navy Long arrived at Groton, Conn., Feb. 11. He had been at his home in Hingham since Saturday, having come from Washington for the purpose of speaking at a banquet of the Middlesex Club, in Boston, Feb. 12.

Miss Lucy F. Page, who was married to Mr. Whitehead, of New York, in Washington, D. C., a few days ago, is a sister of the late Mrs. Perrin, wife of Dr. Perrin, U. S. A. The Misses Perrin are now traveling through Europe.

Lieut. A. D. Raymond, Art. Corps, U. S. A., late Captain of the Porto Rico Regiment, arrived in New York on Feb. 11. on the steamer Ponce, after a stormy voyage. The steamer was two days overdue. Lieutenant Raymond is en route to Fort Morgan, Ala.

Col. J. G. Leefe, late U. S. A., and the successor to Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., Deputy Police Commissioner, as instructor of the De La Salle Institute, New York City, gave an interesting lecture on Santiago before officers and non. coms. of the 23d Regiment, at the Bedford avenue armory, on Feb. 10.

Lieut. Edward M. Offley, 12th U. S. Cav., and Miss Sallie Bland Claybrook, of Westmoreland County, Va., were married on Jan. 27, at Tyler, Texas. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Willoughby N. Claybrook, brother of the bride, and took place at the Episcopal rectory in Tyler. After the wedding Lieutenant Offley and his bride left for Camp Eagle Pass, Texas.

Much concern is being felt by the friends of Capt. Francis H. Cook, U. S. N., over his continued illness at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Washington. It appears that his condition does not show the improvement which had been expected from his previous good health, but the improvement, while slow, is probably all the more sure.

United States Senator Boise Penrose was elected an honorary shipmate of Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Army and Navy Union, U. S. A., of Erie, Pa., at a recent meeting on account of the interest he has taken in the matter of the proposed naval training station at Erie. He has sent a reply to a letter informing him of the fact, in which he says that he highly appreciates the honor conferred.

Medical Inspector W. S. Dixon, U. S. N., who is the physician of Rear Admiral Sampson, is quoted as saying on Feb. 12: "Rear Admiral Sampson stands a good chance of living longer than many persons who are walking about the street to-day. He has rallied from the slight attack of indigestion which he had the other day, and when I was at his house this morning he was preparing to dress and come down stairs. He comes down to his meals with regularity and eats the same food of which the other members of the family partake. He is by no means a well man, but the reports that he is in imminent danger of death are unfounded. I expect him to live for several months."

Of the trio of "polite burglars" who have been arrested in Jersey City after committing many robberies, two of them claim to be ex-soldiers. Thomas F. Croughan, who was born at Newport, R. I., states that he served as a private in Battery B, 5th U. S. Art., during the Spanish war, after which he accepted an engagement with Buffalo Bill's Wild West show as a horseman. William Cady, according to papers found on his person when arrested, enlisted Sept. 16, 1890, in the 42nd U. S. Vol. Inf., and served in the Philippines until June 24, 1901, when he was mustered out at the Presidio, in San Francisco. The discharge papers give him an excellent recommendation as a soldier.

Hugh Hastings, the State Historian of New York, justly criticizes the theatrical pose of MacMonnies' statue of General Slocum, recently erected in Brooklyn. All who knew General Slocum will agree with Mr. Hastings when he says: "I question whether one of the thousands of men whom General Slocum commanded ever saw him with his sword pointed to the sky and his mouth opened like the bull of Bashan. There was never anything dramatic or theatrical in General Slocum. His voice was low and gentle—even in the turmoil and turbulence of battle; he never played to the galleries; he never bellowed, and he never pointed his sword to the skies."

Misleading statements have appeared in the daily press to the effect that Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of the late Gen. John C. Fremont, is in want at her home in Los Angeles, Cal. It is a fact that since she was totally disabled by a fall some time ago Mrs. Fremont's expenses have increased so largely that she is not able to pay them from the annual pension of \$2,000 which she draws from the Government, but she has a comfortable home, given to her by the women of California, and her daughter and companion, Miss Fremont, says that with the \$50,000 which they hope to realize from their claim on certain real estate in San Francisco they will have enough for their needs.

Referring to the selection of Capt. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., to represent the Navy at the coronation of King Edward, the Morning Leader of Port Townsend, Wash., among other things, says: "Hundreds of people in Port Townsend were glad to hear of President Roosevelt's mark of appreciation of Captain Clark's record. The Mohican, with Captain Clark in command, was here nearly four weeks awaiting final instructions from the Department, and of all the officers here at that time none was more popular in Port Townsend than Captain Clark. He was genial and affable to a degree, and appeared to thoroughly enjoy his stay at this port. He had many visitors on board ship while here, and it is remembered of him that he never failed to return a call that he received from friends in town. In this way he endeared himself to scores of people here who became acquainted with him. It is also recalled by those who were often on board the Mohican when she was here, that the officers and men under Captain Clark appeared to be devoted to him as a man and a commander. He had the confidence and respect of his men in a remarkable degree. Ensign Hughes, who was on the Mohican at the time she was here, later married one of Captain Clark's daughters."

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. J. Ryan, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at Havana, Cuba, Dec. 26, 1901.

Mrs. Caspar Hauser Conrad has removed from 1843 R street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to 2017 Kalorama avenue, Washington Heights.

Capt. E. B. Cassatt, U. S. A., Military Attaché at London, England, was presented Feb. 10 to King Edward at St. James's Palace by U. S. Ambassador Choate.

Mrs. C. A. Wikoff, widow of Colonel Wikoff, U. S. A., is spending the late winter in Washington, where she is residing with Mrs. C. H. Conrad, 2017 Kalorama avenue, N. W.

Lieut. Eugene R. West, Art. Corps, has entered upon duty on the staff of Gen. E. Van A. Andrus, commanding the District of the Potomac with headquarters at Fort Washington, Md.

Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, is visiting Governor and Mrs. Hunt of Porto Rico, at the Executive Mansion in San Juan. For the present letters sent care of Governor Hunt will reach her.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Ward, 17th U. S. Inf., was nominated to be Colonel of the 15th Infantry, vice Moale, retired, instead of the 15th Cavalry, as has been erroneously stated. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 7.

Miss Maud Harts, daughter of Lieut. Col. W. T. Harts, U. S. A., retired, is to adopt a stage career, and she will make her debut in a minor part in "The Wild Rose" to be produced in the spring by Mr. George W. Lederer and Mr. Frank L. Perley.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Beardslee have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Miller Beardslee, to Lieut. Alfred Walton Hinds, U. S. N. The wedding will take place early in May at the May Memorial Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

Miss Ellen Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen C. Cook of St. Paul, and granddaughter of Major Frederick M. H. Kendrick, U. S. A., retired, was married to Mr. James Bacon, of Seattle, Wash., in St. Paul on Feb. 5th. Mr. and Mrs. Cook will reside in Seattle.

Lieut. L. S. Breckinridge was in Washington, D. C., recently because of the death of his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Dudley, and because of the critical illness of his youngest brother. General Breckinridge is now en route from Manila on the Hancock, and is expected in Washington early in March.

Miss Greenlees, of Washington, has been visiting her friend, Miss Webster, at Richmond, Va., the past week. Miss Greenlees is a sister of the wife of Lieut. Clelland N. Offley, U. S. N., at present stationed at the Naval Academy, and a niece of Mr. Park Agnew, the well-known Virginia politician.

Lieut. John M. Craig, 12th U. S. Inf., was married at San Francisco on Jan. 30 to Miss Catharine C. O'Donnell, by Rev. Father Prendergast, the Vicar General. Miss Mary Elizabeth O'Donnell, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Ralph G. St. Sure acted as best man. Lieutenant Craig left for Manila Feb. 1, accompanied by his wife.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., left Burlington, Vt., Feb. 7, for Boston, where he spoke at a Lincoln celebration Feb. 11. At this celebration Gen. Joe Wheeler also spoke on "The American Soldier." Gen. Daniel E. Sickles on "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," and General Howard discussed "What would Lincoln have us do if he were alive to-day."

The men of the 78th Company Coast Artillery, Newport, R. I., on Feb. 6, presented Capt. J. C. Bush, who left on that date for the Philippines, with a suitably inscribed loving cup. Before his departure the 7th Artillery band serenaded him, and as the Fall River line steamer passed the fort a large bonfire was lighted. The ramparts were decorated with colored lights in his honor.

Major and Mrs. W. P. Kendall, of Fort Porter, gave a dinner of twelve covers on Saturday evening, Feb. 8. The invited guests present were Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo; Major T. W. Symons, of the Engineer Corps, and Mrs. Symons; Major W. A. Mann, commanding Fort Porter, and Mrs. Mann; Dr. Lucien Howe, of Buffalo; Capt. J. C. F. Tillson, 15th Inf., and Mrs. Tillson, and Mrs. Livingston Howland, of Washington.

Naval Cadet John Armistead Spilman, U. S. N., who has been visiting his family in Richmond, Va., for some time past, graduated number three in his class, and since leaving the Academy has been pursuing special studies on the Wabash prior to final graduation. Cadet Spilman has passed his examinations for transfer to the Naval Construction Corps, and will receive his commission during the present session of Congress.

According to the New York Sun Rear Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, is to be reported to the Senate as a contumacious witness, because he declined to answer certain questions propounded by the Inter-oceanic Canal Committee of the Senate, on the ground that they related to diplomatic matters which were entirely within the province of the Department of State, so that he could not discuss them.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee delivered an address at the annual demonstration of the National Union at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10. Before his address was made Gen. Lee was asked about the Schley case. He said: "I don't know that the South feels any particular pleasure in the demonstration with which Chicago greeted Admiral Schley. When he visited the South we received him with our customary cordiality, and if Admiral Sampson were well enough to pay the Southland a visit I expect that we would receive him with equal courtesy."

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., has accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Legislative Reporters' Association, to be held at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y., on Feb. 18. According to a newspaper despatch from Richmond, Va., James Parker, late of the Navy and counsel of Admiral Schley, said: "Admiral Schley could ask for a court-martial if he so desired. The board recommended that no further proceedings be had owing to the lapse of time, but the Admiral is not compelled to plead the statute of limitation if he prefers otherwise. However, these things have not been discussed." Admiral Schley's receptions were touched upon, and Mr. Parker said that there were twenty or thirty other cities from which Admiral Schley had invitations, and, if he so elected, he could have one triumphant tour across the continent. "If the President decides against him would Schley take that trip?" was asked Mr. Parker. He replied: "The applause of his fellow men is sweet to every man, and we follow the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth." In the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature a few days ago a bill was introduced which prohibits the use of any history in the common or graded schools of Kentucky that does not give W. S. Schley the credit for the victory at Santiago. This bill was reported unfavorably, but its advocates overrode the recommendation of the committee, forcing the bill to its second reading.

Contract Surgeon G. L. Hicks, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Totten Feb. 8 for duty. He has recently been visiting at Cambridge, Md.

Mrs. William Lassiter sailed on the Grant Feb. 8, from San Francisco, for Manila, to join her husband, Capt. W. Lassiter, 16th Inf.

Major Philip Reade 4th U. S. Inf., is at the General Hospital Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., having recently arrived there from the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. J. G. Leefe, U. S. A., should be addressed for the present at the Kenesaw, corner 108d street and Amsterdam avenue, New York City.

Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th U. S. Inf., was in Chicago, Feb. 10 in attendance at the wedding of his brother, Mr. Payne Wills, to Miss Evadue Williams.

Mrs. Longstreet, wife of Gen. James Longstreet, is passing the winter at the Normandie Hotel, Washington, D. C., where she has held several large receptions.

Mrs. Breeze, widow of Capt. S. Livingston Breeze, U. S. N., has returned from a trip to California and is passing this winter in Washington, D. C., at the Ebbitt Hotel.

Miss Edith Carey, daughter of General Carey, U. S. A., and Mrs. Carey are in Washington, D. C., visiting Mrs. Burr, wife of Captain Burr, U. S. A., at the Arsenal.

Mrs. Buckingham, wife of Capt. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., entertained at a tea on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 5, at her home, 1525 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Because of poor health Lieutenant-Colonel Benj. F. Pope, of the Medical Department of the Army, will soon be relieved as Chief Surgeon of the Division of the Philippines. His successor has not yet been selected.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Capt. E. C. Sarratt, Grand Hotel; Col. A. L. Miles, Capt. R. S. Abernethy, Capt. W. G. Sills, Navarro; Capt. E. W. Van C. Lucas, Manhattan; Gen. A. B. Carey, Endicott; Lieut. W. B. Baker, Savoy.

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster Jonathan N. Patton, of the Army, was placed on the retired list on account of age on Feb. 13, 1902. This officer has only been in the Regular Army about a year, having been appointed under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901. He served in the Volunteer service during the Civil War and was mustered out at its close. During the Spanish war Captain Patton was an assistant quartermaster of Volunteers.

Secretary Root and his colleagues, Gen. G. M. Dodge and Senator Wetmore, constituting the committee to consider models for the memorial statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant which is to be erected in the White Lot back of the Executive Mansion at Washington, announce that thirty-six models will be submitted, representing virtually all the leading American sculptors, including Franklin Simmons and Waldo Story. The cost of the statute is limited to \$250,000.

Among the members recently elected in the commandery of New York, M. O. L. U. S., is Lieut. Gordon Robinson, U. S. A. Among the gain by transfer are: Lieut. Col. E. S. Dingley, U. S. A.; Capt. C. M. Chester, U. S. N.; Capt. M. Wesendorf, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. James Regan, U. S. A. Companions transferred to other commanderies include Brig. Gen. J. W. Barlow, U. S. A., to District of Columbia; Lieut. Col. D. P. Heap, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral F. C. Prindle, U. S. N., to California.

Items from Jackson Barracks, La., of Feb. 2, are: Capt. Willard D. Newbill has returned from a visit to his home in Virginia, where his relatives and friends were delighted to see him, after a long absence. His return to Jackson Barracks is a source of pleasure to his fellow-officers and friends in New Orleans. Lieut. S. D. McAllister is spending a month with his father, Judge McAllister, of Nashville. Lieut. A. Moreno, who was assigned to temporary duty at the barracks, has left for Porto Rico. Lieuts. M. B. Wilhoit and W. K. Moore are doing duty at the forts. A fine reservoir is being erected at the post.

Prof. Thomas J. J. See, U. S. N., the astronomer in charge of the equatorial of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, has been honored abroad by being elected to membership in the Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung, and to the Societe Mathematique de France, two leading European societies of mathematicians. Professor See is well known in scientific circles in this country, and is the author of a number of important scientific papers which are widely read in Europe as they are in this country, being a popular writer. His researches on the "Evolution of the Stellar System" has served not a little to make his name famous in both hemispheres.

Gen. John W. Barlow, U. S. A., made a flying trip to New York during the past week to attend the banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of the birthday of President Lincoln. Mrs. Bate, wife of Senator Bate, of Tennessee, gave a large tea at the Ebbitt Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Feb. 11. Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Col. Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C., assisted Mrs. Bate. Other assistants were: Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Henry and Miss Gouverneur. Senator Bate was untiring in his attention to the guests, among whom were Admiral Schley, U. S. N., and Mrs. Schley; Mrs. S. Livingston Breeze, Mrs. Lucille Blackburn Lane, General Hooker, the Misses Foster, of Louisiana; Miss Mary Wilcox, Mrs. Bankhead, Mrs. Kate Henry, Miss Yeatie, the Misses Weeks, Mrs. Cushing, the Chinese Minister and Madam Wu, Mrs. Adolph Meyer, Mrs. Robinson and others.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the Army has recommended for promotion to the rank of captain and assistant Surgeon of Volunteers Contract Surg. James E. Mead, because of gallant conduct and professional seal in the field while on duty in the Philippines. The original recommendation for this recognition was made by Lieut. Louis Van Schaick and was endorsed by Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope and Major General Chaffee. Lieutenant Schaick has written a letter in which he states that while engaged in a hand to hand encounter with an insurgent at Nasugbu, P. I., Nov. 23, 1901, he received two severe bolo cuts on the left arm, one nearly severing the hand at the wrist. "At this point Dr. Mead came through the bushes with a rush, and shot down my assailant. His prompt and brave action without doubt saved the life of a fellow officer. After having killed the man, he took my wound in charge, dressed it temporarily and took me fourteen miles back into Nasugbu. Here I was placed on the operating table, and the excellent surgical work he displayed undoubtedly saved my arm from amputation. After having my wound dressed Dr. Mead dressed the shoulder of a wounded insurgent and amputated the leg of another. All the cases at this time are doing remarkably well. During the six months I served with Dr. Mead the post hospital at Nasugbu was in as good condition as any hospital I have ever seen outside of Manila. I believe that Dr. Mead should receive recognition, both for the bravery he has shown, and for the excellent surgical work he displayed."

CHANGES IN UNIFORM.

Following is the official order directing changes in the uniform of the Engineer Corps:

First: Full dress coat (for all officers of the Corps of Engineers). Dress coat at present authorized with exception of the following: Collar to be of scarlet cloth 1½ to 2 inches in height, closed in front by two hooks and eyes, around edges and down front ½ inch dark blue cloth, similar to body of coat; two rows of ½ inch gold two-line velum thread lace placed upon white braid, showing 3-32 inch of braid on each side, ¼ inch from the edge of scarlet cloth, following line of collar, and down front of same, stopping at base of neck; the second row of lace to follow upper row and to show ¼ inch scarlet cloth between two laces.

CUFFS.—To be closed and made out of scarlet cloth about 3-5-16 inches deep, placed ¾ inch above the edge of sleeve; three stripes of gold ½ inch two-line velum thread lace placed upon white braid showing 3-32 inch of braid on each side of lace around the top edge of cuff, and down the sleeve seam on outer edge, placed ¾ inch from the edge of scarlet cloth; the lace to run under the cuff on the under side; the second row to be placed ¼ inch beneath the top row, and to run under the cuff on the under side, the third row to be placed ¼ inch below the second row and ¾ inch above the lower edge of the cuff, and to follow the same lines; cuff to be closed with three small Engineer buttons placed beneath each row of lace.

PIPING.—A piping of scarlet cloth ¼ inch wide to be placed around the base of neck, across the edge of collar lace, in front and down the front edge, stopping at the bottom; and from top of back flap in the middle of the back to the bottom of skirt.

SKIRT FACINGS.—To be of scarlet cloth with one row of ½ inch gold two-line velum thread lace placed upon white braid, showing 3-32 inch of braid on each side, ¼ inch from the outer edge of the scarlet cloth, following the vertical and horizontal lines; with an Engineer button placed in the lower corner of the scarlet cloth just inside the gold lace.

Second: Trousers (for all officers, Corps of Engineers, not attached to Engineer battalions).—Trousers to be as at present authorized, with the addition of a stripe of scarlet cloth 1½ inches in width with a piping of white cloth ¼ inch in width. Trousers (for all officers attached to Engineer battalions).—Trousers of light blue cloth as at present authorized for other officers of the line, with the addition of a stripe of scarlet cloth 1½ inches wide, with piping of white cloth ¼ inch in width. Officers attached to Engineer battalions shall wear the dark blue trousers prescribed for other officers of the corps until further notification.

Third: Dress head gear (for all engineer officers serving with troops, or when so directed by their commanding officer).—To be of dark blue cloth, with three cloth welts, 3½ inches total depth; diameter across the top, 8¾ inches for cap size 7; the top ¼ inch larger or smaller for every size above or below above head size. The sides to be made in four pieces, to be 1½ inches between upper welts, and semi-stiff. Between two lower welts band 1½ inches wide, arranged as follows: Scarlet, ¼ inch; white, 3-32 inch; gold lace, ¼ inch; white, 3-32 inch; scarlet, ¼ inch; white, 3-32 inch; gold lace, ¼ inch; white, 3-32 inch; scarlet, ¼ inch. Visor to be of black patent leather, 1¾ inches deep at center; to drop at an angle of about 45 degrees. A gold cord as now prescribed to be held at the sides of visor by two small gilt Engineer buttons. Cap badge shall be the coat of arms of the United States in gold embroidery of the pattern now prescribed, edged with scarlet silk, excepting the scroll and stars, arrows, and laurel branch, and placed so that the top of the Eagle wings shall be ¾ inch below the top welt of the cap.

On occasions of formal ceremony Engineer officers not serving with troops may wear the chapeau as at present authorized.

Fourth: Shoulder knots (for all Engineer officers).—As at present authorized, except that the field shall be of scarlet cloth and placed around cushion close to gold cord. There shall be a flat white silk soutache 3-16 inch wide.

Fifth: Shoulder Straps (for all Engineer officers).—As at present authorized, except field of scarlet cloth with flat white silk soutache ¾ inch wide around inner edge gold embroidery.

Sixth: Dress belt (for all Captains and Lieutenants of Engineers).—Now authorized for officers of artillery of the same grade.

Seventh: Sword (for all officers of Engineers).—A sabre similar to the sabre authorized for artillery, with a distinctive hilt, all according to pattern deposited with the quartermaster general. On occasions of formal ceremony, when the chapeau is authorized, the straight sword at present authorized shall be worn.

Eighth: Shoulder straps of Khaki uniform (for all officers of Engineers).—As now authorized, except that they shall be made of scarlet cloth, with piping of white cloth ¼ inch wide.

Ninth: Khaki trousers (for all officers of Engineers).—To be replaced by breeches as at present authorized for mounted Service, and to be worn habitually with leggings or boots.

Tenth: Trousers (for enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers).—To be of light blue kersey, as at present authorized for the enlisted men of other arms of the Service. The dark blue trousers now authorized for enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers shall be worn until further notification.

Eleventh: Khaki trousers (for all enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers).—To be replaced by breeches as at present authorized for the mounted Service and to be worn habitually with leggings.

Twelfth: The officers and enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers are authorized to wear a Khaki uniform and blue field blouse on guard duty, fatigue and drill.

Thirteenth: The dress uniform of the Chief of Engineers shall be as now prescribed, with the additions approved for other officers of the Corps of Engineers, except that the cloth stripes, facing, and pipings shall be of scarlet velvet.

Fourteenth: Saddle cloths (for all officers of Engineers).—To be as now prescribed, except that edging of gold lace be replaced by enamel leather of scarlet ½ inches in width, with piping white ¼ inch in width.

Fifteenth: All detail of uniform not herein specifically modified shall remain as at present authorized.

Very respectfully,

G. L. GILLESPIE, Brig. Gen., Chief of Engrs.

BOTH CANAL ROUTES FEASIBLE.

Mr. William H. Burr, a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission publishes an interesting article on the canal project in the February number of Scribner's in which, after a careful, unprejudiced consideration of the Nicaragua and the Panama routes, he concludes that both are entirely practicable and feasible. His conclusions are as follows:

"Neither route has any material commercial advan-

tage over the other as to time, although the distance between our Atlantic (including Gulf) and Pacific ports is less by the Nicaragua route. The Panama route is about one-fourth the length of that in Nicaragua; it has less locks, less elevation of summit-level, and far less curvature, all contributing to correspondingly decreased risks peculiar to the passage through a canal. The estimated annual cost of operation and maintenance of the Panama route is but six-tenths that for the Nicaragua route. The harbor features may be made adequate for all the needs of a canal by either route, with such little preponderance of advantage as may exist in favor of the Panama crossing. The Commission estimated ten years for the completion of the Panama Canal and eight years for the Nicaragua waterway, but the writer believes that these relations should be exchanged, or at least that the time of completion for the Panama route should not be estimated greater than for the Nicaragua. The water-supply is practically unlimited on both routes but the controlling or regulating works, being automatic, are much simpler or more easily operated and maintained on the Panama route. The Nicaragua route is practically uninhabited and consequently practically no sickness exists there. On the Panama route on the contrary, there is a considerable population extending along the entire line, among which yellow fever and other tropical diseases are probably always found. Initial sanitary works of much larger magnitude would be required on the Panama route than on the Nicaragua, although probably as rigorous sanitary measures would be required during the construction of the canal on one route as on the other. The railroad on the Panama route and other facilities offered by a considerable existing population render the beginning of work and the housing and organization of the requisite labor force less difficult and more prompt than on the Nicaragua route. The relative seismic conditions of the two routes cannot be quantitatively stated with accuracy, but in neither case are they of sufficient gravity to cause anxiety as to the effects upon completed canal structures."

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MACARTHUR'S BOARD.

MEDALS OF HONOR RECOMMENDED.

CUBA.

Edward Lee Baker, Jr., sergeant major, 10th Cav., for distinguished gallantry in action at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in leaving cover and rescuing under fire a wounded comrade from drowning in a stream in front of Santiago.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capt. George W. Mathews, asst. surg., 36th Vol. Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action near Labao, Luzon, P. I., Oct. 29, 1899, in attending wounded under a severe fire of the enemy, and seizing a carbine and beating off an attack upon wounded officers and men under his charge.

Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Grove, 36th Vol. Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action near Porac, Luzon, P. I., Sept. 4, 1899, where, in advance of his regiment, he rushed to the assistance of his colonel, charging, pistol in hand, seven insurgents, and compelling surrender of all not killed or wounded.

Capt. Harry Bell, 36th Vol. Inf., for most conspicuous gallantry in action near Porac, Luzon, P. I., Oct. 17, 1899, in leading a successful charge against a superior force, capturing and dispersing the enemy, and relieving other members of his regiment from a perilous position.

First Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 36th Vol. Inf., for most conspicuous gallantry in action near Porac, Luzon, P. I., Sept. 28, 1899, where he charged alone a body of the enemy and captured a captain.

Capt. George W. Biegler, 24th Vol. Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action, with nineteen men, resisting and, at close quarters, defeating three hundred of the enemy, near Looc, Luzon, P. I., Oct. 21, 1900.

Capt. Hugh J. McGrath, 4th Cav. (now retired), for most distinguished gallantry in swimming the San Juan River, in the face of the enemy's fire, and driving him from his intrenchments at Calamba, Luzon, P. I., July 26, 1899.

Lieut. Col. James Parker, 45th Vol. Inf. (now major of cavalry and assistant adjutant general), for most distinguished gallantry in the defense of Vigan, Luzon, P. I., Dec. 4, 1899, while in command of the garrison, where, with small numbers, he repulsed a savage night attack by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, fighting at close quarters in the dark for several hours.

Second Lieut. Allen J. Greer, 4th Inf., for conspicuous gallantry in action July 2, 1901, near Majada, Laguna Province, P. I., in charging alone an insurgent outpost with his pistol, killing one, wounding two, and capturing three insurgents with rifles and equipments.

Private John C. Wetherby, Co. L, 4th Inf. (died Nov. 29, 1899, of wounds received Nov. 20, 1899), for most distinguished gallantry in action while carrying important orders on the battlefield he was desperately wounded, and, being unable to walk erect, crawled far enough to deliver his orders; this near Imus, Luzon, P. I., Nov. 20, 1899.

Sergt. Henry F. Schroeder, Co. L, 16th Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action in defeating, with 22 men, four hundred insurgents, killing 36 and wounding 90; this at Carig, P. I., Sept. 14, 1900.

Private Louis Gedeon, Co. G, 19th Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action; single handed and alone he defended his mortally wounded captain from an overwhelming force of the enemy, near Mount Amla, Cebu, P. I., Feb. 4, 1900.

Private Chas. H. Pierce, Co. I, 22d Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action; in holding a bridge against a superior force of the enemy and fighting, though severely wounded, until the main body came up to cross; this near San Isidro, Luzon, P. I., Oct. 19, 1899.

Sergt. Chas. W. Ray, Co. I, 22d Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action, capturing a bridge with the detachment he commanded, holding it against a superior force of the enemy, thereby enabling an army to come up and cross; this near San Isidro, Luzon, P. I., Oct. 19, 1899.

Private George M. Shelton, Co. I, 22d Inf., for most conspicuous gallantry in action, in advancing alone under heavy fire of the enemy and rescuing a wounded comrade; this at La Paz, Leyte, P. I., April 26, 1900.

Sergt. Clarence M. Condon, Bat. G, 3d Art. (onw 2d lieutenant of Art.), for most distinguished gallantry in action near Calulut, Luzon, P. I., Nov. 5, 1899; while in command of a detachment of four men, he charged and routed forty entrenched insurgents, inflicting on them heavy loss.

Private Chas. Cawetzka, Co. F, 30th Vol. Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action near Sariaya, Luzon, P. I., Aug. 23, 1900, where, single handed and alone, he defended a disabled comrade against greatly superior force of the enemy.

Private Joseph L. Epps, Co. B, 32d Vol. Inf., for extraordinary gallantry in action at the defense of Vigan, Luzon, P. I., Dec. 4, 1899, where he discovered a party of 17 insurgents inside a wall, climbed to the top of the wall, covered them with his gun, and forced them to stack arms and surrender.

Private James McConnell, Co. B, 32d Vol. Inf., for extraordinary gallantry in action at Vigan, Luzon, P. I., Dec. 4, 1899, in fighting for hours, lying between two dead comrades, notwithstanding his hat was pierced, his clothing ploughed through by bullets, and his face cut and bruised by flying gravel.

Private Wm. F. MacLay, Co. A, 43d Vol. Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action at Hilongas, Leyte, P. I., May 6, 1900, in charging an occupied bastion, saving the life of an officer in a hand to hand combat, and destroying the enemy.

Joseph A. Nolan, Artificer, Co. B, 45th Vol. Inf., for

most distinguished gallantry in action near Labao, Luzon, P. I., May 23, 1900, in voluntarily leaving shelter and at great personal risk passing through the enemy's lines and bringing relief to besieged comrades.

Private Frank O. Walker, Co. F, 46th Vol. Inf., for most conspicuous bravery under heavy fire of the enemy, in rescuing a dying comrade who was sinking beneath the water; this near Taal, Luzon, P. I., Jan. 15, 1900.

Private Wm. B. Trembley, Co. B, 20th Kansas Vol. Inf., Private Edward White, Co. B, 20th Kansas Vol. Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action in swimming the Rio Grande de Pampanga, in face of the enemy's fire, and fastening a rope to the occupied trenches, thereby enabling the crossing of the river and the driving of the enemy from his fortified position; this at Calumpit, Luzon, P. I., April 27, 1899.

Sergt. Amos Weaver, Co. F, 36th Vol. Inf., for most conspicuous gallantry in action in charging alone and unaided a body of fifteen insurgents, dislodging them, killing four and wounding several; this in a fight between Calulut and Magalong, P. I., Nov. 5, 1899.

Corp. James R. Gillenwater, Co. A, 36th Vol. Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action, in defending and driving off a superior force of insurgents, and, with the assistance of one comrade, bringing from the field of action the bodies of two comrades, one killed and the other severely wounded; this while on a scout near Porac, Luzon, P. I., Sept. 3, 1899.

Private Thos. Sleteland, Co. G, 1st N. Dak. Vol. Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action near Pacte, Luzon, P. I., April 12, 1899, where single handed and alone, he defended his dead and wounded comrades against a greatly superior force of the enemy.

Private Cornelius J. Leahy, Co. A, 36th Vol. Inf. (killed in action Dec. 1, 1900), for most distinguished gallantry in action, in defending and driving off a superior force of insurgents, and, with the assistance of one comrade, bringing from the field of action the bodies of two comrades, one killed and the other severely wounded; this while on a scout near Porac, Luzon, P. I., Sept. 3, 1899.

Sergt. John A. Huntsman, Co. E, 36th Vol. Inf., Sterling A. Galt, Artificer, Co. F, 36th Vol. Inf., for distinguished bravery and conspicuous gallantry in action against insurgents near Banban, Luzon, P. I., Nov. 9, 1899.

CHINA.

Capt. Louis B. Lawton, 25th U. S. Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in the battle of Tientsin, China, merits a cross a wide and fire swept space, during which he was thrice wounded; this while serving as 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant, 9th Inf.

Musician Calvin F. Titus, Co. E, 14th Inf. (since appointed cadet at the U. S. Military Academy), for gallant and daring conduct at the battle of Peking, China, Aug. 14, 1900; in the presence of his colonel and other officers and enlisted men of his regiment, in being the first to scale the wall of the Chinese city, while serving as musician, Co. E, 14th Inf.

Note.—No medals will be issued in the cases of those recommended for medals and who have since died.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT RECOMMENDED.

CUBA.

Corp. Wm. M. Finnerty, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Private Gray B. Brittain, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Private Leslie G. Shelter, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Private Thos. S. Williams, Co. E, 2d Inf.; for most distinguished conduct at Santiago, Cuba, July 2, 1898.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Private Ora Platt, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., for conspicuous gallantry in action at Bubung, Negros, P. I., July 1, 1899.

First Col. Private David T. Flannery, Signal Corps, U. S. A., for distinguished gallantry in action at Big Bend, Luzon, P. I., Oct. 2, 1899.

Private Leon Crowell, Co. B, 4th Inf., for conspicuous gallantry in action near Dasamarinas, Luzon, P. I., June 19, 1899.

Sergt. Fred Johnson, Troop I, 11th Vol. Cav., for distinguished gallantry in action near Tiaon, Luzon, P. I., Jan. 15, 1900.

Corp. Spencer K. Lipscomb, Co. G, 14th Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action near Manila, P. I., Feb. 5, 1899.

Corp. Martin Burkart, Co. F, 22d Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action near Mount Corona, P. I., July 22, 1900.

Corp. Fred J. Winter, Co. F, 22d Inf., for conspicuous gallantry in action at Mount Corona, Luzon, P. I., July 22, 1900.

Sergt. Major Ernest W. Ager, 30th Vol. Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action at Dingin, Luzon, P. I., Jan. 8, 1901.

First Sergt. Chas. C. Richmond, Co. L, 30th Vol. Inf.; Corp. Wm. F. Miller, Co. L, 30th Vol. Inf.; Wm. E. Rings, cook, Co. L, 30th Vol. Inf.; for distinguished gallantry in action on Analaon Mountain, Luzon, March 26, 1900.

Private Robt. H. Smith, Co. L, 30th Vol. Inf.; Private Wm. E. Dillon, Co. L, 30th Vol. Inf.; for distinguished gallantry in action on Analaon Mountain, Luzon, P. I., March 26, 1900.

Sergt. Ernest E. Hamilton, Co. E, 30th Vol. Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action at Rio Maasin, Luzon, P. I., July 3, 1900.

Corp. Wm. R. Sullivan, Co. E, 30th Vol. Inf.; Private Christopher Robson, Co. E, 30th Vol. Inf.; Private Maurice Frye, 30th Vol. Inf.; for distinguished gallantry in action at Rio Maasin, Luzon, P. I., Aug. 4, 1900.

Private Chas. E. Umbarger, Co. G, 32d Vol. Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action near Llano Hermosa, Luzon, P. I., Feb. 6, 1900.

Private Lorenzo D. Donaldson, Co. F, 32d Vol. Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action at Abucay, Luzon, P. I., May 25, 1900.

Private George Case, Co. B, 32d Vol. Inf., for conspicuous gallantry in action at Vigan, Luzon, P. I., Dec. 4, 1899.

Private Emile P. Kelm, Co. A, 33d Vol. Inf.; James L. Chappelle, Artificer, Co. A, 33d Vol. Inf.; for distinguished gallantry in action near Lungeden, Luzon, P. I., Nov. 2, 1900.

Corp. Fred Carr, Co. G, 34th Vol. Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action at San Quintin Pass, Luzon, P. I., Dec. 4, 1899.

Corp. Fred Radabaugh, Co. K, 35th Vol. Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action near Tanauan, Luzon, P. I., Feb. 2, 1900.

Private John Burns, Co. G, 43d Vol. Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action at Napora, Samar, P. I., April 12, 1900.

First Sergt. Wiley J. Brickey, Co. H, 47th Vol. Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action near Malabog, Luzon, P. I., Dec. 14, 1900.

Private John A. Welmar, Co. B, 33d Vol. Inf., for conspicuous gallantry in action at Vigan, Luzon, P. I., Dec. 4, 1899.

Sergt. George W. Wilkins, Co. G, 35th Vol. Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action at San Cristobal River, near Calamba, Luzon, P. I., Jan. 1, 1900.

Sergt. Henry Williams, Co. I, 35th Vol. Inf.; Private Milton McCoy, Hospital Corps, U. S. A.; Corp. Wm. H. Ploog, Co. I, 35th Vol. Inf.; for distinguished gallantry in action near Santa Clara, Luzon, P. I., Feb. 12, 1900.

Private Eli L. Watkins, Troop C, 4th Cav.; Private James McIntyre, Co. B, 1st N. Dak. Vol. Inf.; Private Patrick Hussey, Co. K, 1st N. Dak. Vol. Inf.; for most distinguished gallantry in action at San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, P. I., May 13, 1899, and for most distinguished gallantry in a charge across a burning bridge, in the face of 600 of the enemy, at Cabon River, P. I., May 15, 1899.

Private Frank Ross, Co. H, 1st N. Dak. Vol. Inf.; Corp. Wm. F. Thomas, Co. K, 1st N. Dak. Vol. Inf.; Private John Killen, Co. H, 1st N. Dak. Vol. Inf.; for most distinguished gallantry in a charge across a burning bridge, in the face of 600 of the enemy, at Cabon River, P. I., May 15, 1899.

Corp. Frank Wallace, Co. H, 3d Inf., for conspicuous gallantry in action near Tibaguin, Luzon, P. I., July 3, 1900.

Private Ernest Stokes, Co. F, 24th Inf.; Private Amos H. Stuckey, Co. H, 24th Inf.; Private Benjamin H. Goode, Co. H, 24th Inf.; Private L. J. Clark, Co. H, 24th Inf.;

Corp. John H. Johnson, Co. H, 34th Inf.; for most distinguished gallantry in action at Naguilian, Luzon, P. I., Dec. 7, 1899.

Musician Lee Speaker, Co. E, 35th Vol. Inf., for most conspicuous gallantry in action at the Quingua River, near Norzagaray, Luzon, P. I., June 4, 1900.

Sergt. Frederick J. Lelama, Co. M, 35th Vol. Inf., for most conspicuous gallantry in action near San Juan de Boebac, Luzon, P. I., July 1, 1900.

CHINA.

Sergt. Alfred S. Bernheim, Co. D, 9th Inf., for distinguished gallantry in battle of Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900, in voluntarily carrying messages across a wide and fire-swept space and returning to his command.

Private J. A. Corning, Troop L, 6th Cav., for gallant service in an engagement with Chinese troops at Chang Ping Chow, China, Sept. 4, 1900, in entering an enclosure first and singly engaging several soldiers in a hand-to-hand conflict.

Private John Gallagher, Co. C, 9th Inf.; Private Taylor B. Hickman, Co. C, 9th Inf.; for distinguished service in battle of Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900, in assisting two other comrades, one of whom was killed at the time, in rescuing his color sergeant, who lay wounded under heavy fire.

Sergt. John Pleasant, Co. B, 9th Inf., for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900, in voluntarily carrying a message across a wide and fire-swept space and returning to his command.

Private John H. Porter, Co. D, 9th Inf., for distinguished service at Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900, in sacrificing his life in endeavoring to save his wounded color sergeant.

Private Wilson C. Price, Co. F, 9th Inf., for distinguished gallantry in battle of Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900, in digging and constructing a traverse for the protection of a wounded officer, while under a severe fire at short range.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 6, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Winslow Hart Reeves, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, 3d Tennessee Vols., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

INFANTRY ARM.

Daniel M. Cheston, Jr., of Pennsylvania, late corporal, Battery A, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William A. Haycraft, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, 4th Inf., U. S. Vols., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Joseph W. Lacour, at large, late second lieutenant, 27th Inf., U. S. Vols., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Will D. Willis, of Alabama, late battalion sergeant major, 39th Inf., U. S. Vols., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Assistant Surgeon.

William J. S. Stewart, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, U. S. A., to be assistant surgeon, U. S. V., with the rank of captain, Feb. 4, 1902, vice Pease, resigned.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 10.

TRANSFERS IN THE ARMY.

Major Frank F. Eastman, 28th Inf., to be commissary with the rank of major, with rank from April 1, 1901, vice Bullard.

Major Robert L. Bullard, commissary, to be major of infantry, with rank from April 1, 1901, vice Eastman, 28th Inf.

APPOINTMENT AS MEDICAL OFFICER OF VOLUNTEERS.

Edward A. Romig, of Mich., late surgeon 40th Inf., U. S. V., to be assistant surgeon, U. S. A., with the rank of captain, Feb. 5, 1902, vice Shelby, appointed surgeon.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

To be First Lieutenants.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Richard K. Cravens, of Indian Territory, late first lieutenant, 40th Inf., U. S. V., Sept. 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Harry J. Watson, of Pennsylvania, late captain, 10th Pennsylvania Vols., Sept. 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Second Lieutenants.

CAVALRY ARM.

Thomas P. Bernard, of the D. C., late sergeant, Co. B, 6th Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas A. Rothwell, of N. Y., late hospital steward, 27th N. Y. Vols., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Charles J. Ferris, D. C., late corporal, Co. G, 31st Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Gulford S. Garber, of Ind., late first lieutenant, 30th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles C. Mortimer, of the D. C., late quartermaster sergeant, 1st D. C. Vols., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Harry H. Seckler, Kan., late first lieutenant, 20th Kansas Vols., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Brainerd Taylor, Mass., late private, Co. A, 6th Mass. Vols., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

James B. Taylor, Penn., late sergeant, 43d Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles E. Wheatley, Vt., to be second lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1902.

INFANTRY ARM.

Robert L. Meador, Ga., late sergeant, 3d Georgia Vols., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles M. Blackford, Va., to be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901.

Fay W. Babson, Tenn., to be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901.

Leighton Powell, Ill., to be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 7.

All the nominations for promotion and appointment to the Army which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 5, page 589, were confirmed by the Senate Feb. 7, together with the following:

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Winslow Hart Reeves, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, 3d Tennessee Vols., Aug. 22, 1901.

INFANTRY ARM.

Daniel M. Cheston, Jr., of Pennsylvania, late corporal, Battery A, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Feb. 2, 1901.

William A. Haycraft, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, 4th Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901.

Joseph W. Lacour, at large, late second lieutenant, 27th Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901.

Will D. Willis, of Alabama, late battalion sergeant major, 39th Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901.

COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUTENANT BROWN.

G. O. 12, FEB. 6, 1902. H. Q. A. A. G. O.

ously, and with malice aforethought, murder and kill by shooting with a pistol an unarmed, unresisting native Filipino, name unknown, a prisoner of war in his charge, and as a result of said shooting, the native did then and there die. This at a time of insurrection in the Philippine islands, under the military government of the United States at or near Binangonan, Infanta Province, Luzon, P. I., on or about Dec. 22, 1900. Lieut. Brown pleaded not guilty to both the specification and the charge. Finding of the specification—"Guilty, except the words 'feloniously and with malice aforethought murder and,' and of the excepted words not guilty." Of the charge—"Guilty, except the word 'murder,' substituting therefor the word manslaughter, of the excepted word not guilty and the substituted word 'guilty.' Sentence—The court sentenced Lieut. Brown "To be dismissed from the service of the United States and then to be confined at hard labor in such United States penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of five years."

The record of the proceedings having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon: White House, Jan. 27, 1902.

So much of the sentence in this case as imposes imprisonment is disapproved, and so much of the sentence as imposes dismissal is confirmed and commuted to a reduction of thirty files in lineal rank on the list of first lieutenants of infantry and a forfeiture of one-half of the officer's monthly pay for a period of nine months.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. Preston Brown, 2d U. S. Inf., will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUTENANT HOWELL.

G. O. 13, FEB. 7, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at Manila, P. I., of which Lieut. William H. Bisbee, 13th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Earle Edmundson, 33d Inf., U. S. V., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. James F. Howell, Art. Corps, U. S. A., on charge of drunkenness on duty. The specifications alleged that Lieut. Howell, while on duty in command of Camp Stotsenberg, Luzon, was found drunk, on May 21, 1901, and that he was also found drunk while on duty in command of the 12th Battery, Field Art., at Camp Stotsenberg, Luzon, on May 21, 1901.

The accused pleaded not guilty to both the specifications and the charge. The court finding guilty, sentenced Lieut. Howell "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

The record of the proceedings having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon: White House, Feb. 4, 1902.

The sentence in the foregoing case is confirmed. In view of the circumstances disclosed by the testimony which tend to diminish, materially, the culpability of the accused, and in consideration of the recommendation to clemency by the court, the sentence is remitted.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. (now 1st Lieut.) James F. Howell, Art. Corps, U. S. A., will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

S. O., FEB. 13, H. Q. A.

Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf., to report to Adjutant General of Army.

Par. 5, orders of Nov. 23, amended to direct Capt. John P. Haines, Art. Corps, to report to Fort Slocum for duty with recruits to be sent via San Francisco to Philippine Islands, where he will join 15th Bat., Field Art.

Major Edward A. Godwin, 7th Cav., detailed to special duty in connection with Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

G. O. 14, FEB. 10, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The following order has been received from the War Department: War Department, Washington, Jan. 28, 1902.

CIRCULAR: The following order of the President to the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The attention of the departments is hereby called to the appointment of the new giving preference to veterans in promotion and retention.

The President desires that wherever the needs of the Service will justify it, and the law will permit, preference shall be given alike in appointment and retention to honorably discharged veterans of the Civil War who are fit and well qualified to perform the duties of the places which they seek or are filling.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Jan. 17, 1902.

By order of the Secretary of War: JOHN C. SCOFIELD, Chief Clerk.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, section (a), paragraph 4, G. O. No. 113, Aug. 22, 1901, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

(a) Nurses may be discharged from the Service (1) at any time when their services are no longer needed, (2) at their own request, supported by good and sufficient reasons, provided their services have been faithful and meritorious, (3) on account of illness, and (4) for misconduct. Recommendation for the discharge of a nurse on account of misconduct will be submitted to the surgeon general with a report of the facts after a careful investigation, of which she shall have due notice and at which she shall have a fair opportunity to be heard in her own defense, and when so discharged the indorsement on the appointment indicating discharge, as provided in paragraph 4 (c) of this order, will state "for misconduct" and the word "honorably" will be omitted.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles: THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. 15, FEB. 12, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to feed belts of Colt automatic gun, caliber .30, and material for cleaning woven cartridge belts, caliber .30, gray, infantry and cavalry, and woven revolver cartridge belts are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. All feed belts for Colt automatic gun, caliber .30, now in service, which carry 250 cartridges will be turned into Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, for alteration to belts carrying 32 cartridges. Hereafter two lengths of belts will be supplied—a service belt carrying 120 cartridges and a target practice belt carrying 50 cartridges.

2. Naptha, 74 per cent., has been found to be the best article for cleaning in service the gray cartridge belts, and the Ordnance Department is now prepared to issue this material upon requisitions made in accordance with existing regulations. These belts should not require cleaning oftener than every two months and only quart per belt should be sufficient for a six months' supply.

3. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned, in connection with Par. 1, G. O. No. 57, April 24, 1901, from this office:

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902," published in G. O. No. 23, March 8, 1901, from this office, provides that any officer or enlisted man in the service of the United States who was discharged in the Philippine Islands and there re-entered the service through commission or enlistment shall, when discharged, except by way of punishment for an offense, receive travel allowances from the place of his discharge to the place in the United States of his last preceding appointment or enlistment, or to his home if he was appointed or enlisted at a place other than his home.

The place of home will be decided by the military authorities from the records in their possession, and if the records do not establish to the satisfaction of the officer, who prepares the final statement, the fact that the home of any soldier was not the place of his enlistment, then such officer will prepare the final statements on the assumption that the soldier's home was at the place of his

last preceding enlistment in the United States, leaving the soldier to establish his claim that it is elsewhere before the Auditor for the War Department.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles: H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General, Major General, U. S. A.

G. O. 4, FEB. 6, DEPT. OF EAST.

To secure uniformity in significance the following decision of the Lieutenant General, as to the meaning of "right" and "left" deflection in the use of artillery sights, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Any arrangement of the sight which causes the muzzle to be traversed to the right shall be called 'right deflection,' (or taking allowance to the right)."

By command of Major General Brooke: M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 3, FEB. 1, DEPT. COLORADO.

The 1st Squadron, 14th Cav., having been transferred to this Department, is assigned to stations as follows: Major C. M. O'Connor, Headquarters and Troops B and D, to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop A, to Fort B. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty; Troop C, to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for temporary duty.

G. O. 4, FEB. 4, DEPT. COLORADO.

Co. G, 10th Inf., will stand relieved from duty in this Department on arrival of Troop C, 14th Cav., at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for station.

G. O. 5, FEB. 2, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Upon arrival in this Department in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department of the 4th inst., the headquarters of the 8th Cavalry will take station at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory.

By command of Brigadier General Bates: E. J. McCLERNAND, Major of Cav., A. G.

G. O. 3, FEB. 5, DEPT. OF CUBA.

The military post of Camp R. S. Mackenzie, Puerto Principe, Cuba, is discontinued.

The Band, 8th U. S. Cav., will proceed by marching to Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, and take station thereat.

G. O. 46, DEC. 19, 1901, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Directs veterinarians appointed under the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, to artillery and cavalry serving in this Division, to procure the uniform prescribed without delay and wear it on all occasions of duty.

G. O. 412, DEC. 21, 1901, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

In view of the fact that the United States Philippine Commission is of the opinion that the civil authorities are competent to maintain peace and order in the Island of Cebu, armed insurrection no longer existing therein, and pursuant to paragraph IX, General Orders, No. 173, current series, these headquarters, it is ordered and announced:

That military control over civil affairs in the Island of Cebu will cease at 12 noon, Jan. 1, 1902, and all officials, civil and military, will be governed accordingly. The special attention of the United States troops stationed on that island is invited to the provisions of paragraphs I and II, of the General Orders referred to above, and they will be governed accordingly.

By command of Major General Chaffee: W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 413, DEC. 21, 1901, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Whipple, deputy paymaster general, U. S. A., is announced as chief paymaster of the Division, relieving Col. Albert S. Towar, assistant paymaster general.

G. O. 415, DEC. 26, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of the trial of two natives convicted of murdering a Chinaman. They bound his arms, conveyed him to the beach, buried him to his neck in the sand and cut his throat, from the effects of which he died. The only disclosed motive was suspicion against the victim for alleged friendliness to the Americans.

General Chaffee, in reviewing the proceedings, among other things says: "A grave error in the proceedings is noted in the relief of one member and the substitution of another at the close of the trial after all the evidence for the prosecution was in and the only further evidence heard was that of the two accused and two of their witnesses, the latter to facts of slight materiality. In time of war the exigencies of the service render it impracticable to avoid relieving members of military tribunals from their duties as such during the course of a trial, but so long as there remains a legal quorum it is believed a new member or one who has been absent should not be permitted to take his seat in a case where any oral evidence had, in his absence, been received. In any case under the prevailing practice where evidence has been received, it is enjoined that the same be read to the new member, but it does not appear that even this most reasonable qualification of the rule was observed in this case."

G. O. 1, JAN. 4, 1902, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War, the place for the execution of the unexpired portion of so much of the sentence as relates to confinement at hard labor in the case of James C. Read, late captain and commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., is changed from the Presidio de Manila to the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to which latter point the prisoner will be sent at the first favorable opportunity.

(Note.—G. O. No. 421, is the last of the series of 1901.)

G. O. 3, JAN. 4, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Relates to fines adjudged by provost courts outside of the City of Manila.

CIRCULAR 55, DEC. 23, 1901, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Calls attention to the fact that in many cases special and unusual ordnance, such as Vickers-Maxim 75 mm. and 1.5 and 3-inch Hotchkiss mountain guns, Gatling and other machine guns, entrusted to organizations which do not have them as a part of their regular equipment, have not received the care and attention that they should. It is directed that such ordnance as above mentioned, that has not been turned in to the Manila Ordnance Depot under the provisions of existing orders, and at present not required at the station where they are held, will be properly inventoried, packed and shipped, to the Ordnance Depot, Manila, P. I.

Brigade commanders will submit a report of such guns now under their jurisdiction, giving the kind and calibre of each gun and its number, the present condition of such ordnance, the station at which now held, the responsible officer, and the necessity for its use; also giving, in case of guns now carried on the Army gunboats, the kind of mount or carriage, and for Gatling guns of 6 caliber, the year of model. Any transfer of location of any of these guns or of responsibility therefor, should be reported promptly.

In very few instances does it appear that officers in turning in mountain guns, even after long retention of them, have learned how to pack the guns and carriages, and it is noted that carelessness has been displayed in the care of the pack saddles for such equipment. In this connection, brigade commanders in whose brigades such guns are held, should insure proper training in their use, and also see that those holding such guns are fully cognizant by practical trial, of all the peculiarities of the system of packing them on mules and also for shipment. Boxes containing packing outfits should be opened from time to time and the contents thoroughly examined.

The special attention of commanding officers of sta-

tions under whose care such guns have been assigned, is invited to the fact that they will be held responsible for the damage done to ordnance if placed in storage, unless it is shown that they took all precautions to prevent such damage. Whenever it is deemed necessary to temporarily store it, the act should be promptly reported, and the place of storage given.

To enable organizations equipped with the above class of ordnance stores to take the very best care of them, requisitions will be made on the chief ordnance officer for coating and lubricating oils, putz pomade, waste and paint, for the care and preservation of the guns and carriages; for castle soap, neatfoot oil and sponges for cleaning and preserving articles of leather, and for pamphlets descriptive of the ordnance equipments and ammunition on hand.

CIRCULAR 56, DEC. 27, 1901, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
It having been brought to the attention of these headquarters that the remains of soldiers who had died from small-pox or other contagious disease, have been indiscriminately disinterred and sent to Manila without the use of disinfectants, which is a menace to the public health; commanding officers will in future see that disinterments of remains of soldiers or civilian employees are made only by members of the Burial Corps or other proper persons acting under instructions from the chief quartermaster of the Division.

By command of Major General Chaffee:
W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 1, JAN. 2, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.
Publishes instructions relating to the distribution of general orders and circulars.

G. O. 6, DEC. 30, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.
Announces that the military and base hospitals at the following points will hereafter be designated brigade hospitals: Aparri, Cagayan; Vigan, South Ilocos; Dagupan, Pangasinan; Calamba, Laguna; Lucena, Tayabas; Santa Cruz, Laguna; Nueva Caceres, South Camarines. Brigade commanders are authorized to establish and discontinue brigade hospitals within the territorial limits of their brigades, as the interests of the service may require.

G. O. 7, DEC. 3, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.
The enlisted men detailed in compliance with G. O. No. 220, c. s. Division of the Philippines, for instruction in telegraphy, will be assembled in detachments for instructions at the following points: Batangas, Batangas; Calamba, Laguna; Dagupan, Pangasinan; Guinayan, Tayabas; Iba, Zambales; Legaspi, Albay; San Fernando, Pampanga; San Fernando, Union; Tayabas, Tayabas; Tuguegarao, Cagayan; and Vigan, South Ilocos.

G. O. 32, DEC. 10, 1901, HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, LAOAG, ILOCOS NORTE, P. I.
The undersigned having reported for duty at this station, pursuant to orders of the brigade commander, as set forth in paragraph 1, Special Order No. 238, dated Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I., Nov. 10, 1901, and being the senior officer present for duty, hereby assumes command of the Province of Ilocos Norte and of the station and sub-stations of Laoag, P. I.
E. Z. STEEVER, Major, 3d Cav.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Stanislaus M. Neisser, now at Manila, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. Bertrand W. Stevenson (appointed Jan. 31, 1902, from sergeant, Troop A, 11th Cav.), now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. John Lyons (appointed Jan. 31, 1902, from battalion sergeant major, 2d Inf.), now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Lawton, Washington. (Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. Otto Kraatz (appointed Feb. 8, 1902, from 1st sergeant, 4th Co., Coast Art.), now at Fort Columbus, New York, will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Guilmore (appointed Feb. 8, 1902, from sergeant, Co. M, 7th Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report by letter to the commanding general, for station. (Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. William T. King (appointed Feb. 8, 1902, from sergeant, Co. B, 21st Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report by letter to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for station. (Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Tasker H. Bliss, commissary, will return via Tampa, Florida, to Havana, Cuba. (Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)
Post Commissary Sergt. William H. Farinighy transferred to Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)
Post Commissary Sergt. Frank E. Adams is transferred to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. Frank D. Pease, now at Los Angeles, Cal., will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)
Acting Hospital Steward Claud M. Cook, now casually at Fort Columbus, N. Y., returning to Cabana Barracks, Havana, Cuba, from furlough, will return to his proper station by the first available Ward Line steamer leaving Pier 17, East River, N. Y. (Feb. 10, D. E.)
Contract Surg. George B. Jones will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., or temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 25, D. Cal.)
Contract Surg. William A. McVean is assigned to temporary duty as transport surgeon of the Army transport Warren, during the voyage of that ship to Manila, P. I. (Jan. 25, D. Cal.)
Acting Hospital Steward William F. Volaydt, will proceed to Columbia Barracks, for duty. (Jan. 25, D. Cuba.) during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. The following contract surgeons will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands: Harry Greenberg, and Hubert Grieger. (Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)
Capt. Edward F. Horr, asst. surg., is assigned to temporary duty as transport surgeon of the Army transport Grant.
Contract Surg. George W. Grabenstatter will report to the C. O. U. S. troops on the transport Thomas, Feb. 1, for temporary duty during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 27, D. Cal.)
Contract Surg. Charles C. Billingslea will proceed on Feb. 1 to the transport Thomas, for temporary duty during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 27, D. Cal.)
Contract Surg. Joseph C. Garlington will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 30, D. Cal.)
Contract Surg. Joseph L. Sanford will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty with recruits and casuals, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 30, D. Cal.)
Capt. Palmer H. Lyon, asst. surg., U. S. V., from Fort Hamilton, New York, to San Francisco, for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)
Capt. John T. Slayter, asst. surg., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Feb. 7, 1902. (Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)
Contract Surg. Frederick A. Hodson, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)
Contract Surg. Samuel S. Turner will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., his permanent station. (Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)
Contract Dental Surg. O. M. Sorber is relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for temporary duty. (Feb. 4, D. T.)
Contract Dental Surg. John T. Halsell will proceed to

Fort McIntosh, Texas, to relieve Contract Surg. George L. Cable, who will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 4, D. T.)

Contract Dental Surg. John A. McAllister, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with the detail surgeon at that station, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 25, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles F. de Mey, asst. surg., is assigned to duty with troops on the transport Thomas, en route to the Philippine Islands, instead of Contract Surg. T. Howlett. (Jan. 25, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Major Blair D. Taylor, surg., is extended ten days. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)
Leave for two months is granted Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, U. S. Inf., Q. M. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William C. LeCompte, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. Joseph L. Sanford will accompany troops on the transport Grant, to sail Feb. 8, for temporary duty during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 4, D. Cal.)

Contract Dental Surg. John A. McAllister will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Grant, to sail Feb. 8. (Feb. 4, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Kenneth G. Kincaid to the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (Jan. 31, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward William C. Livingston, now on furlough at Provo City, Utah, will report at Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Samuel S. Turner, from Fort Sheridan, about Feb. 28, to Fort Yates, N. D., for duty. (Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect from Feb. 8, 1902, is granted Contract Surg. A. H. Simonton. (Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. James B. Ferguson will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. John E. Reilly, asst. surg., now at Fordham, N. Y., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and upon the expiration of his leave will report at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty. (Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George A. McHenry, asst. surg., will proceed to Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (Feb. 6, D. Cuba.)

Contract Surg. Robert P. Cooke will proceed to Columbia Barracks, Cuba. (Feb. 5, D. Cuba.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg., and Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, asst. surg., will meet at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, to report upon the present physical condition of Major Alfred S. Frost, U. S. A., retired. (Feb. 10, D. L.)

Contract Surgeons Thomas Howlett, Edward H. Jordan and Marion F. Marvin, from temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, in time to enable them to report on the transport Thomas, scheduled to sail Feb. 1, for temporary duty during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 25, D. Cal.)

Major William C. Owen, surg., having reported, will proceed to the Philippine Islands, on the Army transport Thomas on Feb. 1. (Jan. 25, D. Cal.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. W. Gillett, paymaster, is assigned to duty in San Francisco. (Feb. 1, D. Cal.)
The leave granted Major George F. Downey, paymaster, is extended seven days. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

A furlough for six months, with permission to leave the U. S., is granted Ordnance Sergt. Anton Petersen, U. S. A., Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 28, D. Cal.)
Major James Rockwell, jr., O. D., will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty at that arsenal. Major Rockwell will take station at Philadelphia. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 2d Cav., now sick at Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, is transferred to the hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment of pulmonary disease. (Jan. 25, D. Cuba.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

The leave granted Capt. George E. Stockie, 8th Cav., is extended three months on surgeon's certificate. (Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)
First Lieut. Duncan Elliott, 8th Cav., now on duty at Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, will join his proper station, Camp R. S. Mackenzie, Puerto Principe, Cuba. (Jan. 30, D. Cuba.)

Major C. G. Ayres, 8th Cav., from further duty at Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, and will proceed to Camp R. S. Mackenzie, Puerto Principe, Cuba, and take station thereat. (Jan. 30, D. Cuba.)

Major H. W. Spole, 8th Cav., from further duty at Camp R. S. Mackenzie, Puerto Principe, Cuba, and will proceed to Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, and take station thereat. (Jan. 30, D. Cuba.)

Headquarters and regimental staff, 8th Cav., and the 3d Squadron of the 8th Cav., consisting of the field, staff and troops I, K, L and M, are relieved from further duty in the Department, and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for station. (Jan. 31 and Feb. 5, D. Cuba.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

First Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, adjutant, 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 6, D. T.)

Major John F. Gullfoyle, 12th Cav., from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will take station at Fort McIntosh, Texas. (Feb. 3, D. T.)

The leave for fifteen days granted 2d Lieut. O. C. Troxel, 12th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Feb. 3, D. T.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

First Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, 15th Cav., is transferred to the 4th Cav., Troop F. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.
The leave granted Capt. Edward H. Catlin, Art. Corps, is extended sixteen days. (Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

The following promotion and appointments were on Feb. 6 made in the 118th Co., Coast Art.; Corp. Wilford C. Lawrence to be sergeant, vice Warren, deceased; Private Homer Ferris to be corporal, vice Lerroy, discharged; Private Cornelius Coghlin to be corporal, vice Lawrence, promoted. (Feb. 6, Dist. of Chesapeake.)

The following appointment was on Feb. 2 made in the 58th Co., Coast Art.; Private John McFarlane to be corporal, vice Jarrard, reduced.

S. O. 38, Fort Trumbull, directing Capt. George T. Patterson, A. C., to proceed to Fort Mansfield, R. I., to investigate as to circumstances of the sudden death of Sergt. William N. Schofield, 88th Co., C. A., is confirmed. (Feb. 10, D. E.)

Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, Art. Corps, Q. M., will report at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as Q. M. at that post. Captain Townsley will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Monroe. (Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Lawrence S. Miller, from the 6th Co., Coast Art., to the 31st Co., Coast Art.; Capt. Edwin O. Barratt, from the unassigned list to the 60th Co., Coast Art. (Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

A board of artillery officers to consist of Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, Art. Corps; Major Charles W. Hobbs, Art. Corps; Capt. John V. White, Art. Corps, is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of 2d Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, jr., 14th Inf., with a view to his transfer to the Artillery Corps. (Jan. 20, D. Cal.)

Major Garland N. Whistler, Art. Corps, will report in person to the Adjutant General, U. S. A., at Washington, D. C., for consultation on official business pertaining to the installation of a system of fire control at Pensacola, Florida. (Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. H. L. Newbold, Art. Corps. (Fort Washington, Feb. 8.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. H. H. Scott, A. C. (Fort Hamilton, Feb. 6.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, are announced:

1st Lieut. Granville Sevier, rank Sept. 23, 1901, assigned to 24th Co., Coast Art.
1st Lieut. Daniel W. Hand, rank Aug. 22, 1901, assigned to 121st Co., Coast Art.

2d Lieut. Samuel C. Cardwell, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 10th Co., Coast Art.
2d Lieut. James H. Bryson, rank Aug. 13, 1901, assigned to 98th Co., Coast Art.

Lieut. Sevier will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his company at Havana, Cuba. Lieut. Hand will report at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his company at Key West Barracks, Fla. Lieut. Cardwell will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his company at Sullivan Island, S. C. Lieut. Bryson will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his company at Fort Hamilton, New York. (Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person to the commandant of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking a special session at that school under such instructions as may be communicated to him: 1st Lieut. Alfred S. Morgan, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Hilton, jr., 1st Lieut. Percy Willis. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Alfred S. Morgan, Art. Corps, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 22, 1901, is assigned to the 104th Co., Coast Art. He will report at Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. John Storck, Art. Corps, recently appointed (from commissary sergeant, U. S. A.), with rank from Aug. 22, 1901, is assigned to the 15th Co., Coast Art., and will join Fort Barancas, Fla. (Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 5th Co., Coast Art., to the unassigned list, and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders. (Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments of officers of the Art. Corps, recently appointed, are announced:

First Lieut. Noel Gaines, rank Aug. 22, 1901, assigned to 21st Bat., Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Fred T. Austin, rank Aug. 22, 1901, assigned to 28th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. R. C. Marshall, jr., rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 57th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Henry R. Casey, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 33d Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Nathan J. Shelton, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 71st Co., Coast Art.

Lieut. Gaines will join his battery at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Lieuts. Austin, Casey and Shelton, will be ordered to proceed from Manila to join their companies at Fort Flagler and Fort Canby, Washington, and the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., respectively. Lieut. Marshall will report at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his company at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. (Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 18, S. O. 19, Jan. 23, 1902, H. Q. A., as assigns Major John P. Wisser, Art. Corps, to the field artillery and directs him to proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, is revoked. Major Wisser is assigned to the coast artillery and will proceed to Fort Adams, for duty. (Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. D. E. Aultman, Art. Corps, from Matanzas, Cuba, to Governors Island, New York Harbor. (Feb. 5, D. Cuba.)

The following assignment of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, are announced:

1st Lieut. Adna G. Clarke, rank Aug. 22, 1901, assigned to 23d Bat., Field Art.
2d Lieut. William F. Jones, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 123d Co., Coast Art.

2d Lieut. John M. Page, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 121st Co., Coast Art.
Lieut. Clarke will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his battery at Fort Douglas, Utah. Lieuts. Jones and Page will report at Fort Meyer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join their companies at Fort Hamilton, New York, and Key West Barracks, Fla., respectively. (Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)

Corps. W. A. Doremus and R. H. Archer, A. C., Fort Trumbull, have been promoted to sergeants.
Corps. W. Harrington, A. Allstead and G. Pontif, 91st Co., Jackson Barracks, have been promoted to sergeants.

Second Lieut. Gordon Robinson, A. C., is attached to the 123d Co., Coast Art. (Fort Columbus, Feb. 10.)
Second Lieut. J. B. C. McClure, A. C., is relieved from duty with the 57th Co. (Fort Wadsworth, Feb. 4.)

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. E. E. Carroll, 1st Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Jan. 29, D. Cal.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Second Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, 2d Inf., is assigned to Co. B of that regiment, and will join that company at Fort Thomas, Ky. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Paragraph 2, S. O. No. 15, current series, D. Cal., is revoked and the following order substituted therefor: The 4th Infantry, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and companies A, B, C, D, E and F, to Fort Clark, Texas; Co. G, to Camp Eagle Pass, Texas; Co. H, to Fort McIntosh, Texas; Co. I, K, L and M, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Jan. 25, D. Cal.)

Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to his station in the Department of Texas via Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Jan. 25, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. R. E. Frith, 4th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 27, D. Cal.)

Leave for thirty days is granted Chaplain J. A. Potter, 4th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 27, D. Cal.)
Lieut. Col. Butler D. Price and Majors Philip Reade and Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf., are assigned to station at Fort Clark, and Major Chas. W. Mason, 4th Inf., to station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Feb. 6, D. T.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. G. B. Duncan, commissary, 4th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 25, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, 4th Inf., is transferred to the 27th Inf. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant, 6th Inf., is extended two months. (Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Major James B. Jackson, 11th Inf., will proceed by the first available transportation to Ponce, P. R., taking station thereat. (Feb. 1, D. P. R.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. HUBB.

So much of Par. 2, S. O. 17, c. s., D. Cal., as directs 2d Lieut. John M. Craig, 12th Inf., to proceed with recruits and casuals to the Philippine Islands on the transport Thomas, Feb. 1, is revoked. Lieut. Craig will remain at the Presidio of San Francisco in the performance of his present duties. (Jan. 30, D. Cal.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Second Lieut. Edwin M. Stanton, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 13th Inf., and will join his regiment. (Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

First Lieut. Ralph B. Parrott, 15th Inf., will upon the expiration of his present leave report at Fort Slocum.

New York, for duty with recruits that may be sent to the Philippines. (Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. HOOD.

Par. 16, S. O. 32, Feb. 7, 1902, H. Q. A. is so amended as to direct Major Robert F. Ames, 16th Inf., to proceed to Dubuque, Iowa, upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

Major Robert F. Ames, 16th Inf., now on sick leave, will proceed to Dubuque, Iowa, and enter upon recruiting duty at that place, to relieve Major Thomas S. McCaleb, 6th Inf., who, upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, will join his regiment. (Feb. 17, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for three months on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. David E. W. Lytle, 18th Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur I. Conger, 18th Inf., aid-de-camp. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

First Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, 21st Inf., is transferred to the 20th Inf., and will proceed to join that regiment. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

The leave granted Capt. Samuel Seay, Jr., 23d Inf., is extended one month. (Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

The following transfers are made in the 24th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Robert H. Peck, from Co. I to G; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Jr., from Co. G to I. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 27th Inf., is extended four months on surgeon's certificate. (Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. HOOTON.

Capt. Francis P. Sliviter, Q. M., 28th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty with recruits and casuals, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 3, D. Cal.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. AUMAN.

Major Carver Howland, 29th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., in due time to enable him to join his regiment upon its arrival at San Francisco, Cal., and to proceed with it to the Division of the Philippines. (Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for eight days is granted 1st Lieut. Francis W. Healy, 29th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Feb. 8, D. L.)

PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Second Lieut. William L. Patterson, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, will proceed by first available transportation to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., for duty with the company to which he has been assigned. (Feb. 1, D. P. R.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their application, placed on the retired list: Sergt. Major George Bailey, 9th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Charles Schmidt, 5th Battery, Field Art. (Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Squadron Sergt. Major Philip E. Tibbault, 15th Cav.; Chief Trumpeter Albert Nimtz, 1st Band, Art. Corps; Corp. John John H. Emerick, Co. D, Battalion of Engineers. (Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Alexander Rogers, 4th Cav.; Capt. William Laster, Art. Corps; and Capt. Oscar J. Charles, 4th Inf., will convene at Fort Riley, Kan., on Feb. 17, 1902, for the purpose of revising the Manual of Guard Duty. (Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Charles W. Hobbs, Art. Corps; Capt. Charles A. Bennett, Art. Corps; Capt. Louis R. Burgess, Art. Corps, is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 3, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Andrew O. Ahl, Troop D, 6th Cav., an applicant for the position of post commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (Jan. 29, D. Cal.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Sick leave until Aug. 23, 1902, is granted Cadet Charles F. Heyde, 4th Class, U. S. M. C. (Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: (from private, Troop D, 4th Cav.), with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, to the 14th Cav. He will join his proper station.

Second Lieut. George F. Bailey (appointed with rank from Feb. 2, 1901), to the 8th Cav. He will report at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station.

Second Lieut. James B. Henry, Jr., (appointed, with rank from Jan. 6, 1902) to the 4th Cav. He will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and then join his proper station. (Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed second lieutenants, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: John Scott, to 4th Inf.; William J. Davis, to 8th Inf.; Franklin P. Jackson, to 29th Inf.; George C. Marshall, Jr., to 30th Inf.; Charles C. Herman, Jr., to 3d Inf.; DeWitt W. Chamberlin, to 3d Inf. Lieut. Scott will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and will then join his proper station. Lieuts. Davis and Jackson will report at Fort Porter, New York, for temporary duty, and then will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Lieut. Davis will join the battalion of his regiment stationed in the Department of Dakota. Lieuts. Marshall and Chamberlin will report in person at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon completion will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post via San Francisco, to the Philippines. Lieut. Herman will report at Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post via San Francisco to the Philippines. (Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Capt. Henry B. Dixon (promoted from 1st lieut., 8th Cav.), to the 9th Cav., Troop L, to date from Nov. 12, 1901, vice Powell, retired from active service. He will join his troop at the expiration of his sick leave.

Capt. George B. Pritchard, Jr. (promoted from 1st lieut., 9th Cav.), to the 5th Cav., Troop B, to date from Dec. 6, 1901, vice Sale, promoted. He will join his troop. Capt. Alvord Van F. Anderson (promoted from 1st lieut., 6th Cav.), to the 1st Cav., Troop I, to date from Dec. 3, 1901, vice Pitcher, promoted. He will proceed to join his troop.

Capt. Herman A. Slevert (promoted from 1st lieut., 4th Cav.), to the 9th Cav., Troop F, to date from Jan. 17, 1902, vice Humphrey, retired from active service. He will proceed to join his troop. (Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers recently appointed 2d lieutenants, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: John G. Winter, Jr., assigned to 6th Cav.; William E. W. MacKinlay, assigned to 9th Cav.; George C. Rockwell, assigned to 9th Inf.; Vincent M. Elmore, Jr., assigned to 5th Inf.; Alexander M. Hall, assigned to 28th Inf.; Augustus F. W. Macmanus, assigned to 25th Inf.; William R. Kendrick, assigned to 7th Inf.; Frank F. Jewett, assigned to 1st Inf.; Albert S. Williams, assigned to 26th Inf.

Lieuts. Winter and Macmanus will report at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty and upon the completion will join their proper stations. Lieuts. MacKinlay and Williams will join their respective regiments.

Lieut. Rockwell will report at Fort Riley, Kas., for

temporary duty until the arrival of his regiment in the United States, when he will join his proper station.

Lieut. Elmore will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruits that may be sent to the Philippines.

Lieut. Hall will report at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruits that may be sent to the Philippines. Lieut. Kendrick will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his proper station.

Lieut. Jewett will report at Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. (Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

General Orders 338, 339, 402, 406, 408, 409, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, issued from the Division of the Philippines during December last, relate to the trials of natives.

The following named officers will proceed to the transport Thomas, Feb. 1, with a detachment of recruits and casuals to accompany the same during the voyage to the Philippine Islands: 1st Lieut. R. A. Caldwell, 2d Lieut. Gustavus J. Hasson, Moses T. Barlow, James R. Moxley, and Lorenzo A. de Clairmont, Philippine Scouts. (Jan. 28, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Lorenzo A. de Clairmont, Philippine Scouts, en route to join his station, will report for temporary duty with recruits and casuals at Presidio, San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 23, D. Cal.)

Major William Paulding, 3d Inf., 1st Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 12th Inf., and Henry P. McFeely, 10th Inf., 2d Lieut. Richard M. Buchanan, and H. L. Evans, 9th Inf., John M. Craig, 12th Inf., William H. Plummer and Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf., W. B. Renshausen and Douglas H. Jacobs, 5th Cav., W. P. Screws and Leonard T. Baker, 19th Inf., Melville H. Fecheimer, 11th Inf., James B. Hutchinson and John L. Finlayson, Philippine Scouts, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., are designated for service with and to accompany a detachment of 1,500 recruits to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands: Capt. W. H. H. Chapman, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. L. James, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. George W. England, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert W. Thompson, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. M. M. Keck, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Franklin S. Linsenring, 11th Inf. (Feb. 3, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, 16th Inf., and Capt. Francis P. Sliviter, Q. M., 28th Inf., 2d Lieut. Harry D. Blasland, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 8th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., are designated for service to accompany a detachment of 300 recruits to sail for Manila Feb. 8, via Honolulu. (Feb. 3, D. Cal.)

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Major Edward F. Glenn, 5th Inf., acting judge advocate, 5th Separate Brigade, will proceed via Iloilo, Panay, to Tacloban, Leyte, reporting to the commanding general, 6th Separate Brigade, for temporary duty on his staff. (Dec. 19, D. P.)

Second Lieut. William Korst, 7th Inf., having reported, will proceed, accompanied by eight enlisted men of the 7th Inf., to Tacloban, Leyte, for orders to join his regiment. (Dec. 19, D. P.)

First Lieut. John J. Reilly, asst. surg., will report to the C. O. transport Grant, for duty as transport surgeon thereon, relieving 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, asst. surg., who will report to the chief surgeon of the Division, for instructions. (Dec. 20, D. P.)

Capt. George P. White, 9th Cav., will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for instructions. (Dec. 24, D. P.)

Capt. Edmund Wittenwerth, 15th Inf., has been detailed for duty to the Pay Department. (Dec. 24, D. P.)

First Lieut. George H. Shields, Jr., 12th Inf., aid-de-camp, will return to his proper station at Tacloban, Leyte. (Dec. 24, D. P.)

Major Otto L. Hein, 3d Cav., is detailed as an acting inspector general, 4th Separate Brigade. (Dec. 25, D. P.)

Second Lieut. Consuelo A. Seoane, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Egbert, and will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for duty with his regiment. (Dec. 25, D. P.)

First Lieut. Chandler P. Robbins, asst. surg., from duty at Santa Mesa Hospital. (Dec. 26, D. P.)

Capt. Bruce Foulkes, asst. surg., will return to his proper station at Tacloban, Leyte. (Dec. 26, D. P.)

Second Lieut. William A. Roberts, Jr., 21st Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for duty with his regiment. (Dec. 26, D. P.)

Major Aaron H. Appel, surg., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 26, D. P.)

Capt. Abraham D. Williams, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. G. Parker Dillon will report to the commanding general, Department of South Philippines, for duty; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Rutherford, asst. surg., will report to the C. O. transport Meade, for duty as transport surgeon thereon, relieving Contract Surg. J. Newton Boyce, U. S. A., who will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for duty. (Dec. 27, D. P.)

Second Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 25th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for duty with his regiment. (Dec. 27, D. P.)

Col. James Miller, 23d Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for duty with his regiment, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave of absence. (Dec. 28, D. P.)

Major Elijah W. Halford, paymaster, will report to the chief paymaster of the Division, for duty in his office. (Dec. 30, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Sergt. Charles McCubbin will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 30, D. P.)

First Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, asst. surg., will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for duty. (Dec. 30, D. P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Milton A. Mills will report to the depot commissary, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. James Hanaghan, who will proceed to Naic, Province of Cavite, Luzon, for duty. (Dec. 30, D. P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John M. Turner will proceed to the Province of Cavite, Luzon, for duty. (Dec. 31, D. P.)

Major Richard W. Johnson, surg., and 1st Lieut. James F. Edwards, asst. surg., from duty at Santa Mesa Hospital, and will report to the chief surgeon of the Division, for instructions. (Dec. 31, D. P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. John C. O'Donnell (appointed Nov. 5, 1901, from sergeant, Co. L, 2d Inf.), will report to the chief Q. M. of the Division, for instructions. (Jan. 2, D. P.)

Capt. Laurel B. Sandell, asst. surg., will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for duty. (Jan. 2, D. P.)

Contract Surg. Elmer E. Mansfield, U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Department of South Philippines, for duty. (Jan. 3, D. P.)

Capt. George H. Plummer, asst. surg., will report to the commanding general, Department of South Philippines, for duty. (Jan. 3, D. P.)

Capt. William T. Johnson, 35th Cav., will proceed to Batangas, for duty. (Jan. 4, D. P.)

Par. 2, S. O. 317, series of 1901, D. P., detailing 1st Lieut. James S. Parker, 6th Cav., as Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Relief, relieving Capt. Elmore F. Taggart, 7th Inf., and ordering the latter to join his regiment is revoked. Captain Parker will report to the chief Q. M. of the Division, for duty on the transport Hal Mun. (Jan. 4, D. P.)

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Capt. James F. Presnell, surg., II. S. V., having returned to duty from sick in the 1st Reserve Hospital, will proceed to his proper station, Tayug, Pangasinan, for duty. (Dec. 20, D. N. P.)

Contract Surg. George E. Chamberlain, from sick in

hospital, to his proper station, San Jose, Nueva Ecija, for duty. (Dec. 20, D. N. P.)

Capt. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf., will proceed to Corregidor Island, and assume command of the detachment of enlisted men at that station, relieving Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., now sick in the hospital at Corregidor Island. (Dec. 20, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. Ode C. Nichols, 4th Inf., will report to his regimental commander at Camp Wallace, for duty. (Dec. 21, D. N. P.)

Capt. Thaddeus P. Varney, paymaster, will report to the chief paymaster of the Department for duty. (Dec. 21, D. N. P.)

Capt. Ernesto V. Smith, 4th Inf., will report to his regimental commander at Camp Wallace, Manila, for duty. (Dec. 22, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. Horace E. Sykes, 15th Inf., will proceed to Iba, Zambales, for duty. (Dec. 22, D. N. P.)

Leave for ten days, with permission to visit Aparri, Cagayan, is granted 1st Lieut. William D. Chitty, 3d Cav., Salomague, South Ilocos. (Dec. 22, D. N. P.)

Capt. George C. Lansing, Art. Corps, is assigned to the command of the U. S. Army gunboat Lexington. (Dec. 22, D. N. P.)

Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., having reported will return to his proper station at Ilinayan, Batangas. (Dec. 22, D. N. P.)

Major Simon J. Fraser, surg., will proceed to Baler, Principe, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. David D. Hogan, who will then proceed to Panay, Rizal, for duty, relieving Capt. Carl R. Hexamer, asst. surg., who will then proceed to Candelaria, Zambales, for duty. (Dec. 23, D. N. P.)

The following changes of stations of officers and troops of this command will be made as soon as practicable: Troop I, 6th Cav., from Pasay Cavalry Barracks, to Santa Cruz, Laguna, or station at Santa Cruz or Pagsanjan, Laguna, as the commanding general, 3d Separate Brigade, may designate. Col. Jacob Kline, headquarters, staff and band, 21st Inf., from Lipa, Batangas, to Calamba, Laguna, for station. Lieut. Col. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav., from Pasay Cavalry Barracks, to Lipa, Batangas, for station. Lieut. Col. John J. O'Connell, and Cos. C and K, 3d Inf., from Bacolet, Pampanga, to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for station. Lieut. Col. O'Connell will, in addition to his duties as commanding officer of that station, assume command of the military prison at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, relieving Capt. Albert C. Dalton, 2d Inf., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. Major Richard T. Yeatman, headquarters, band and Cos. B and C, 2d Inf., from San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, to Manila, for station at the Meigs Barracks; the movement of this command to begin when it is relieved by Cos. C and K, 3d Inf. (Dec. 23, D. N. P.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Capt. Francis P. Fremont, 2d Inf., by a G. C. M. promulgated by General Orders, No. 121, series of 1901, Headquarters, Department of Southern Luzon, is remitted. Captain Fremont is restored to duty and will report to his regimental commander accordingly. (Dec. 23, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. George E. Arrowsmith, 26th Inf., now at the military hospital, Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, will proceed to the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 23, D. N. P.)

Contract Surg. James D. Pascoe will proceed to Santa Rosa Laguna, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Frank T. Woodbury, asst. surg., who will proceed to Manila for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry H. Rutherford, asst. surg. (Dec. 24, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. Douglas Donald, 25th Inf., will proceed to Iba, for duty. (Dec. 24, D. N. P.)

Contract Surg. George E. Chamberlain will proceed to San Juan de Boc Boc, Batangas, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Thomas S. Lowe, who will proceed to Batangas, Batangas, for duty. (Dec. 23, D. N. P.)

Capt. James F. Presnell, asst. surg., will proceed to Tiaon, Tayabas, for duty, relieving Capt. Paul T. Dressex, asst. surg., who will proceed to Tanauan, Batangas, for duty. (Dec. 24, D. N. P.)

Capt. George P. White, 9th Cav., will proceed to Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, for duty. (Dec. 25, D. N. P.)

Chaplain Orville J. Nave, 3d Inf., will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, and take station. (Dec. 29, D. N. P.)

Major Simon J. Fraser, surgeon, to Rosales, Pangasinan, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Edmund D. Shortlidge, assistant surgeon, who will proceed to Manila, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. William E. Vose, assistant surgeon, who will then proceed to Baler, Principe, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. David D. Hogan, who will proceed to Tanay, Rizal, for duty. (Jan. 3, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Malin Craig, 6th Cav., to Binan, Laguna, for duty. (Jan. 2, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. William S. Neely, 23d Inf., to Corregidor Island, and assume command of the detachment of enlisted men at that station, relieving Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., now sick in the hospital at Corregidor Island. (Jan. 2, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, asst. surg., will report to the C. O. steamer Legaspi, for duty with Co. H, 25th Inf., at Grand Island, Zambales. (Dec. 31, D. N. P.)

Col. James Miller, 23d Inf., is assigned to the command of his regiment. (Dec. 31, D. N. P.)

Capt. Gerry S. Driver, asst. surg., to Bulusan, for duty. (Dec. 28, D. N. P.)

Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav., from San Felipe to Manila, for admission to the 1st Reserve Hospital for treatment. (Dec. 28, D. N. P.)

Contract Surg. James E. Mead to Maragondon, Cavite, for duty. (Dec. 28, D. N. P.)

Contract Lieut. Surg. Charles J. Long to Lucena, Tayabas, for duty. (Dec. 28, D. N. P.)

Con. Surg. Edward A. McCullough, will proceed to Paracale, North Camarines for duty, relieving Con. Surg. Willis E. Chapman, who will proceed to Indang, North Camarines, for duty. (Dec. 27, D. N. P.)

The following changes of station of troops in this Department are ordered: The 2d Co., Native Scouts, Ilocos, from Aliaga, Nueva Ecija, to Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, to relieve Co. C, 25th Inf., which will proceed to Manila for duty. The 3d Co., 25th Inf., from Manila to Baler, Principe, to relieve Co. H, 23d Inf., which will proceed to Manila for station. (Dec. 28, D. N. P.)

A board of officers is appointed to select a site on the Island of Talim, Laguna de Bay, for a military prison: Detail—Capt. Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav.; Capt. John C. McArthur, 25th Inf.; Capt. William E. Horton, Q. M., U. S. A. (Jan. 4, D. N. P.)

Con. Surg. J. N. Boyce to Bangar, Union, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert E. Noble, asst. surg., who will proceed to Manila for duty. (Jan. 3, D. N. P.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Sailed from New York, Jan. 22, for Manila. Arrived at Manila, Feb. 12.

CROOK—Arrived at Manila, Feb. 2.

DIX—Arrived at Seattle Jan. 8.

EGBERT—Arrived at Manila Dec. 22.

GRANT—Sailed from San Francisco, Feb. 3, for Manila.

HANCOCK—Sailed from Manila Feb. 1, for San Francisco.

ISABEL—Arrived at Manila Oct. 18.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from San Francisco, Jan. 19, for Manila.

LAWTON—At Manila, P. I.

LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

McCLELLAN—At New York, N. Y. To sail for Manila Feb. 22.

MEADE—Sailed from Manila, Jan. 16, for San Francisco.

RELIEF—At Manila, P. I.

ROSECRANS—Sailed from Manila Jan. 24 for San Francisco.

SELOWICK—At New York, N. Y.

SEWARD—Arrived at Portland Oct. 27.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila Jan. 27.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

To sail for Manila in March, 1902.

SUMNER—Arrived at Manila Oct. 14.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 1 for Manila.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal. To sail for Manila Feb. 16.

WRIGHT—Wrecked Nov. 23 near south end Daram Island, with entrance to San Juan Straits.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

DECISION IN THE DEMING CASE.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Judge Sanborn of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 8th District, St. Louis, Mo., for the copy of his opinion in the case of Peter C. Deming, which appears on page 606 of this number. We give the decision in full, omitting only the extracts from the law and in some cases the references to volumes and pages of previous decisions quoted in support of the conclusions of the Court. The opinion of the court is given in exceedingly clear language, and it will be found to be much more readable than most documents of this nature. We have seen nowhere so lucid a statement of the difference between regulars and volunteers and so interesting a presentation of the reasons which, in the opinion of the court, have determined the distinctions made in the law between the two classes of soldiers. No one should fail to read this decision; it is interesting as well as instructive. What the court decides, in substance, is this:

Officers of the Regular Army are incompetent, under the 77th Article of War to try the officers or soldiers of the Volunteer force raised under the acts of April 22, 1898, and March 2, 1899. (30 stat. c. 187, p. 361; c. 352, p. 977). The writ of habeas corpus is not available to review an erroneous judgment of a court having jurisdiction. But it is effective to challenge a judgment rendered by a court without jurisdiction and to relieve the defendant from its effect. A court-martial is a court of inferior and limited jurisdiction. It is indispensable to its jurisdiction and to the validity of its judgment or sentence: (1) That it was convened by an officer empowered by the statutes to call it; (2) that the officers whom he commanded to sit upon it were of those whom he was authorized to detail for that purpose; (3) that the court thus constituted was vested with power to try the person and the offense charged, and (4) that its sentence was in conformity to the statutes. No officer is authorized, but every officer is forbidden to constitute officers of the Regular Army a court-martial to try a Volunteer, and the judgment of such a court-martial against a Volunteer is without jurisdiction and void. The opinions of officers of other departments of the Government relative to the construction and effect of statutes, entrusted to them to enforce, deserve serious consideration and may well lead the way to decisions where the statutes are ambiguous and their meaning doubtful. But it is a duty of the courts which they may not renounce, to interpret legislation by their own judgments, and where the words of a statute are clear and its meaning plain, these must prevail notwithstanding the opposing opinions of officers of other departments of the Government.

The decision comes as a shock and surprise to the legal advisers of the War Department, and it will render void the decisions of several important courts-martial which have taken place since the formation of the Volunteer armies for the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippines. One important case involved in the decision of the Court of Appeals is that of former Captain and Commissary James C. Read, who was convicted in the Philippines of accepting a bribe and sentenced to dismissal and three years' imprisonment. Read is now on his way from Manila to Fort Leavenworth, but will probably be set at liberty when he reaches this country by a writ of habeas corpus. The cases of former Lieutenants Barron and Boyer, now serving sentences of imprisonment in the Philippines, will also be affected by the decision. It is believed that Secretary Root will order that these officers be brought to this country in order that they may have the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus.

The decision is of far-reaching importance to military jurisprudence, and every effort will be made by the War Department to have it reversed. An examination of the statutes governing appeals from decisions rendered by Circuit Courts of Appeal develops the fact that the War Department is not entitled to an appeal on writ of error. Under the statutes the decision is final unless reversed upon certiorari. It therefore follows that the only course open to the War Department is to petition the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari. Such action will doubtless be taken by the Judge Advocate General's Department, though the argument of the judge in this case seems to be so clear and convincing that we doubt whether a reversal can be obtained.

Summing up what the learned judge says in a single sentence, it is to the effect that Volunteers are not soldiers and that Congress never intended that they should be treated as such. This conclusion is as embarrassing to the Government in this particular instance as it is uncomplimentary to the Volunteers.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has invited proposals for supplying the three, more or less, 10-inch disappearing gun carriages, L. F. Model 1901. Bids will be received for all or for part of foregoing. Proposals are also invited for furnishing following cast iron projectiles, more or less: 200 5-inch shot, 200 6-inch shot, 200 8-inch shot, 450 10-inch shot, 450 12-inch shot, 450 12-inch mortar shell (1,000 pounds weight).

THE POLICY OF CONCENTRATION.

By a singular coincidence, what is known as "the policy of concentration" is just now the cause of a vast amount of angry and unreasonable talk in the two countries whose military methods are most conspicuously gentle and humane. If the "anti-imperialist" sentimentalists in the United States are to be believed, our Government has instituted in the hostile provinces of the island of Luzon a policy which is infinitely cruel and which is subjecting thousands of non-combatant Filipinos to all the horrors of starvation and disease. Similarly, if we may credit the Boer sympathizers in England and elsewhere, General Kitchener in South Africa is enforcing measures of a kindred sort against the non-combatant Boers, with the result that thousands of them, including hundreds of women and children, have perished for lack of food and care. The charge is made, both directly and by implication, that this policy of concentration was not necessary either in the Philippines or in South Africa, that it is an inhuman method, that it is cruelly enforced and that its one effect, aside from embittering those to whom it is applied, will be to add needlessly to the hardships of war. This charge, so far as it relates to the course adopted by our military authorities in the Philippines, is grossly and maliciously false. The concentration which Brigadier General Bell is forcing in the disloyal provinces of Luzon was necessary for two reasons: First, it was the only way to cut off the supplies of the insurgents and compel them to submit. In the second place it was necessary in order to protect friendly natives from oppression and robbery at the hands of the hostiles, who have repeatedly murdered non-combatants for refusing to supply them with food. The manner in which the policy is enforced is easily described. All non-combatants in specified districts are required to assemble in certain prescribed zones where they can easily be protected, bringing with them their food supplies, clothing, live stock, poultry and domestic utensils which they are permitted to use exclusively for their own purposes. Persons subject to this order who lack necessary transportation are provided with it. If they need food it is given to them. If they are ill they receive proper attendance and medicine—all at the expense of the wicked Government which is "oppressing" them! The result of this policy, as shown by the reports of medical officers of the Army and by native physicians, is that the Filipinos temporarily assembled in these concentration camps are far healthier and safer from oppression, and doubtless better fed, than they were in their own homes.

As to the concentration policy in South Africa, it appears that the responsibility for it rests, not with General Kitchener, but with Gen. Louis Botha, the Boer commander. The facts bearing on the case, as set forth in the Army and Navy Gazette of London, are as follows:

"Early last year numerous complaints were made to Lord Kitchener by surrendered burghers, that after they had laid down their arms their families were ill-treated and their stock and property confiscated by the Boer generals. One circular issued by General Botha warned the burghers that if they laid down their arms their houses will be burnt. When Lord Kitchener and General Botha met to discuss terms of surrender, Lord Kitchener brought the matter before the Commandant General, and warned him that if he continued to confiscate property and burn houses the British would be forced to bring in all women and children, to protect them from mischief. Lord Kitchener appealed to Botha to spare the farms and families of neutral or surrendered burghers, and promised, if he did so, to leave undisturbed the farms and families of burghers on commando, provided they did not actively assist their relatives under arms. General Botha emphatically refused even to consider any such arrangement. His reply was, 'I am entitled by law to force every man to join, and if they do not do so, to confiscate their property and leave their families on the veldt.' Lord Kitchener asked what course the British should pursue. Botha's answer was, 'The only thing you can do is to send them out of the country, as if I catch them they shall suffer.'"

Now what has been the effect, in a military sense, of the enforcement of concentration in these two instances? In the hostile provinces of Luzon it is bringing into co-operation with the American Army hundreds of natives who are doing excellent work in suppressing the insurrection thus demonstrating their gratitude for the protection which they and their families enjoy under the new order of things. In South Africa it has brought to General Kitchener's aid 2,000 burgher scouts who are fighting side by side with his forces, and as officially stated, "rendering excellent service." In the Philippines, as in South Africa, the people are growing more and more angry at the leaders for prolonging a war which all know to be hopeless, and their anger is intensified in both cases by the wrongs which these leaders have inflicted upon non-combatants. The truth appears to be that in both cases, and certainly in the Philippines, life and property are far safer under the control of the invading forces than under native rule, and that it was largely to guarantee this safety that the much-maligned policy of concentration was instituted.

It is an atrocious fact that the opponents in the United States of the Government's purposes have deliberately attempted to identify the Philippine policy of concentration with the cruel measure which General Weyler instituted under the same name in Cuba during the Spanish war. And it is amazing that there should be even one intelligent American citizen willing to believe his Government capable of resorting to such despicable methods in order to establish its authority over an inferior race. To

charge that either the British military authorities in South Africa or the American military authorities in the Philippine archipelago have willfully employed measures to cause needless suffering and death is an insult to Anglo-Saxon civilization. Mankind will treat with contempt an accusation so false and wicked. The difficulty with General Weyler was not in his adoption of the policy of concentration as a military measure, but in his harsh methods of enforcing it which were in accord with Spanish precedents, but not with the more humanitarian ideas prevailing in England and the United States.

CONSOLIDATING SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS.

The bill of Secretary Root for General Army legislation was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 14. Its provisions are as follows: Sec. 1—Consolidates Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments into a Department of Supplies. The Department of Supplies is to have four divisions known as supply and construction division, commissary division, finance division, and transportation division. The section provides that the Department of Supply consists of a Chief of the Department of Supply, with the rank, pay and allowances of a Major General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General and Chief of the Transportation division, all to have the rank, pay and allowances of brigadier generals; twelve colonels, seventeen lieutenant colonels, forty-nine majors, and one hundred and twelve captains. The Chief of the Department of Supply and four Chiefs of Divisions, shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from officers of the Army at large below the rank of lieutenant colonel, and shall serve for periods of four years. The Quartermaster General shall have charge of the Division of Supply and Construction; the Commissary General shall have charge of the Commissary Division; the Paymaster General shall have charge of the Division of Finance; the Chief of Transportation shall have charge of the Transportation Division. Provision is made that when the Chief of the Department of Supply or the Chief of a Division is appointed from the Staff Department, a vacancy shall be created to be filled as now directed, and when their terms of duty are completed and there is no vacancy in their former grade no further promotions shall be made in that grade until the number is reduced as fixed by law.

Sec. 2—Officers of all other grades named in the preceding section shall be detailed from the line of the Army, provided officers now holding commissions as Quartermaster General, Commissary General and Paymaster General shall perform duties as Chief of Divisions. That so long as there remain in active service officers holding permanent commissions in the Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department and Pay Department, as organized, they shall be promoted under established rules of seniority up to and including the grade of colonel on lists now arranged in the respective departments. The officers now serving in the Quartermaster's Department below the grade of brigadier general shall be assigned to the Supply and Construction Division and the Transportation Division respectively and officers now serving in the Subsistence Department, Pay Department and Quartermaster's Department shall continue, during their term of service, whether under permanent appointment or under details, in the Supply and Construction Division, Commissary Division, Finance Division and Transportation Division, respectively.

Officers hereafter detailed to Department of Supply shall be assigned to the respective divisions as the needs of the Service require, and shall continue in divisions during their periods of service. The duties of said several divisions and the officers assigned thereto shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War: Provided, so long there remain any officers in the Department of Supply holding permanent commissions, the Chief of the Department of Supply and Construction and the Chief of Transportation Division shall be selected from officers holding permanent commissions in the Quartermaster's Department not below the rank of lieutenant colonel. Chief of the commissary division is to be selected from officers holding permanent commissions in the Subsistence Department not below rank of lieutenant colonel. The Chief of the Finance Division shall be selected from officers holding permanent commissions in the Pay Department not below rank of lieutenant colonel. Officers detailed as chiefs of various divisions of the Supply Department, shall, when retired, be retired with rank, pay and allowance now authorized by law for heads of staff corps or departments. Section 3 makes laws now in force regarding appropriations apply to department supplies and provides that officers detailed from the line shall not be required to give bonds.

Section 4 provides General Staff Army to have full supervision of military questions.

Section 5. Officers detailed from the Army at large for general staff duties shall constitute the general staff corps, to consist of a chief to rank as lieutenant general, to be detailed from officers not below the rank of Major General and to serve for four years, four Colonels, six Lieutenant Colonels and twelve Majors, all of whom shall be detailed from officers of corresponding grades in Army at large to serve four years. Twelve Captains, mounted, detailed from Captains or 1st Lieutenant for four years' service. No officer will be eligible for the second detail until he serves two years in the line for intervening period.

Section 6. Prescribes duties of the chief of the General Staff.

Section 7. Makes senior line officer of the Army eligible to be Chief of General Staff at the discretion of the President, and makes the present Lieutenant General the first Chief of Staff, the duties of Commanding General to be performed by the Chief of Staff. The chief artil-

lery becomes a member of the General Staff to rank as Brigadier General.

Section 8. Inspection of troops are to be made by the General Staff. Inspection of money accounts, July 1, 1902, to be transferred to the Treasury Department.

Section 9. The Secretary of War may assign officers holding permanent commissions as Inspector Generals to the General Staff or other duty. Officers holding permanent commissions therein to be promoted according to seniority, but when all have retired the Inspector General's Department shall be discontinued.

Section 10. General Staff officers are eligible as members of the War College.

Section 11. Authorizes the President to formulate rules for examination of non-commissioned officers of the Army.

Section 12. Provides that preliminary examinations to determine the fitness of non-commissioned officers for commissions shall be held each year. Those who pass shall be ordered for General Service at the college at Leavenworth for instruction and later commissioned in the Army in order of merit.

Sec. 13—Provides for the return to their proper grade of officers detailed to Chief of Staff Corps at the end of the detail.

Sec. 14—Authorizes subsistence officers to keep in personal possession at their own risk of restricted amounts of subsistence funds to facilitate payments.

Sec. 15—Authorizes the Secretary of War to sell from time to time accumulated subsistence stores.

Sec. 16—Provides for 125 electrician sergeants, to have pay of first-class sergeants of the Signal Corps.

Sec. 17—Extends for one year duty of Volunteer surgeons in the Philippines.

Sec. 18—Authorizes the President, at his discretion, to increase the first class signal sergeants to 180.

Sec. 19—Gives American registry to transports that may be sold.

Sec. 20—Unimportant.

Sec. 21—Officers of the artillery promoted to fill original vacancies created in the artillery branch of the Army by act Feb. 2, shall take rank from that date in the same manner as officers of the cavalry or infantry promoted to fill original vacancies of that date, created or caused in their respective branches of the Service by said act.

Sec. 22—All patentable invention, possessing a military value, hereafter made by Army officers in active service, shall be the property of the United States.

Sec. 23—The period during which any assistant surgeon shall have served as a surgeon, assistant surgeon or an acting assistant or contract surgeon since April 22, 1898, shall be counted as a part of the five years' service required to entitle him to the rank of captain.

Sec. 24—In fixing the relative rank of assistant surgeons of the same grade and date of appointment the time which each may have served as medical officer or contract surgeon in Regular or Volunteer forces since April 22, 1898, shall be taken into account.

Sec. 25—The number of cadets authorized to be appointed by the President from the United States at large, shall not exceed ten per annum, or forty in all.

Although the injunction of secrecy as to the terms of the treaty for the transfer of the Danish Islands to the United States has not yet been removed by the Senate, the full text of the compact has already been published. It provides that in consideration of the sum of \$5,000,000 in gold coin of the United States to be paid within ninety days from the exchange of ratifications, Denmark shall transfer to the United States a full title to all crown lands, public buildings, fortifications and official records in the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, together with the adjacent islands and rocks. It is stipulated that persons resident in the islands desirous of preserving their allegiance to Denmark shall be permitted to do so by filing proper declarations within two years, in default of which they shall be held to have accepted allegiance to the United States. Danish subjects residing in the islands are to be permitted to remain therein or remove therefrom at will, their rights of property are to be protected and they are to enjoy all the liberties and privileges secured to them by the laws now in force. It is provided that the civil rights and political status of the inhabitants of the islands shall be determined by Congress subject to the terms of the treaty, that the congregations of the Danish National Church shall retain the churches now held by them, that the United States shall assume and discharge the obligations heretofore incumbent upon the Danish Government toward the St. Thomas Floating Dock Company and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company and that if differences of opinion arise between the contracting nations, the same shall be submitted to the permanent court of arbitration. It is further agreed that the arms and military stores existing in the island at the time of the cession shall remain the property of Denmark. The treaty is dated Washington, Jan. 24, 1902. It is stipulated that ratification of the compact shall be exchanged within six months. There is some opposition in the Senate to the treaty, but its ratification is generally regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Royal etiquette has intervened to prevent one affair in connection with the approaching visit of Prince Henry, which seemed likely to result in one of the largest and most exuberantly joyous times in the annals of American hospitality. The German Emperor's yacht *Hohenzollern* reached New York Feb. 12, ten days ahead of the Prince, and it occurred to the Mayor's Reception Committee, composed of officers of the Army and Navy, that it would be quite the proper thing to arrange for the entertainment of the officers of the vessel during the time

between their arrival and the arrival of the Prince. A sub-committee was therefore appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and it is understood that the gentlemen composing it laid out a program which, if carried into effect, would have given the German naval officers a large and luminous view of New York cheer in all its length, breadth and thickness, and recalled the days of the three bottle men. But just when the plans had been completed and everything seemed lovely, the sub-committee received a hint, the source of which is a mystery to the public, that such things wouldn't do at all. It was pointed out more or less gently that etiquette forbade the entertainment of the Prince's officers in advance of the arrival of the Prince himself, that any attempt to do so would be embarrassing to them, and that as a matter of good form the whole program should be abandoned. And it was. We are thus compelled to score one defeat for American simplicity. It will be remembered that in the old days when Captain Gregory of our Navy was entertained by officers of the English Navy, the only way he could escape the results of their abounding hospitality was to pour his liquor down the high stock which was the style in those days. He put all of the Englishmen under the table, and when the English captain inquired of his steward whether Gregory went home sober that night he answered, "Perfectly sober, sir, but I never saw a man sweat as he did."

Gen. W. F. Smith, major, U. S. A., retired, is not content with the conclusions of the board of Army officers, Generals Brooke, Gillespie and Sheridan, which decided that no injustice was done to his military record by the inscription on the maps of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battle fields which gave the credit for opening communication with Bridgeport by way of Brown's Ferry October 27, 1863, to Rosecrans. General Smith has published an interesting pamphlet in which he reviews the decision of the board. He indignantly denies the charge of special pleading brought against him by the board and declares that the conclusions of the board are without proper basis of fact, and that they used as part of their testimony a magazine article written by Rosecrans twenty-two years after the fact in which, as General Smith alleges, there was a false quotation from a report by General Thomas and also a despatch from Rosecrans which never had any existence. He flatly contradicts other statements by the board. There is nothing General Smith enjoys so much as a fight and he is able and uncompromising as a controversialist as this pamphlet shows. We have always supposed that he was entitled to the credit of the Brown's Ferry affair.

Tentative arrangements have been made for the military reception of Prince Henry of Germany, when he arrives in Washington. Adjutant General Corbin has been given complete charge of this feature of the program and has announced that he intends to make it as unostentatious as possible and yet effective. According to the present plan the Prince will be met at the railroad station in Washington by a troop of Cavalry and a company of Artillery and will be immediately escorted to the White House up Pennsylvania avenue between lines of District National Guard. During his stay in Washington the Prince will have a troop of Cavalry for his personal guard. Orders have been issued assigning Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans to duty as special naval aide to the royal visitor. Admiral Evans's personal staff will be Lieuts. F. L. Chapin and Thomas Washington, the latter of whom is now on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

In Scribner's Magazine for January appeared the first of a series of articles by Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, entitled "America's Commercial Invasion of Europe." In the subject matter of this article Mr. Vanderlip recounts an interview he had when in Europe with a prominent financier, in which the last named gentleman makes the assertion that the Turkish Government had never paid the German manufacturers for the large number of magazine rifles which she purchased at the time of the recent war with Greece. The article does not disclose the identity of the banker, whoever he may be, but the facts are that he, possibly through ignorance, makes a great misstatement, as we are informed by a well known manufacturer of arms. The truth is that every arm which Turkey purchased of the Germans, she duly paid for and at fair prices also. The German manufacturers of war material were perfectly satisfied with the results of the transaction.

One of the charges most frequently uttered in the Senate by the opponents of the Government's Philippine policy is that the treason and sedition laws enacted by the Philippine Commission are needlessly severe and that their enforcement against native offenders in the islands is cruel and unjust. Senator Foraker has completely silenced this sentimental whine, however, by submitting a document prepared by Mr. Charles E. Magoon, Law Officer of the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, which shows by comparisons that the laws in question are all patterned after the treason and sedition laws of the United States, and that the penalties are virtually the same in both cases.

The increasing tendency toward a general observance of the anniversary of Lincoln's birth as a public holiday is a matter which patriotic Americans must contemplate with sincere gratification. The day was celebrated this year in the way it should be, with patriotic assemblages and orations which denoted the ever-broadening influence of Lincoln's life and achievements. It is such occasions

that the rugged spirit of American manhood receives its highest expression. It is then that the sons of the Republic assemble to dedicate themselves anew to Lincoln's ideals of civic duty, to proclaim again his resolute faith that this nation is equal to every task which destiny shall set for it, and to repeat his solemn pledge that every square foot of territory which passes under the Stars and Stripes shall be sacred to liberty and justice. In the hearts of a host of living men who were contemporaries of Lincoln there is a deathless hope that the anniversary of his birth may yet be designated as a National holiday. In that act, which is bound to come in good time, the living shall witness a new baptism of patriotism for the nation which Lincoln led in the mighty task of self-preservation. The initiative in this grateful service of establishing Feb. 12 as a National holiday properly belongs to the South. It may not be a duty, perhaps, but it is a high and honorable privilege, in the exercise of which we shall yet behold the noblest manifestation of Southern loyalty and pride.

The New York Medical Journal criticises the failure to appoint a sanitarian on the board to select sites for Army posts and military camps. The sites selected should certainly be passed upon by some one competent to determine their sanitary conditions. The Medical Journal says in this connection: "There is a widespread but erroneous opinion that officers of the medical corps are responsible for the health of the Army. As a matter of fact, they have nothing to do with it except to recommend methods for its maintenance, and, if ill-health appears, to minister to the necessities of its subjects. In the selection of camp sites, their water supply and sewerage system, and in the sanitation of public buildings, even hospitals, not only are they not consulted, but their recommendations, when made, are too often treated as impertinent interferences, and the over-zealous officer is 'called down' by a more or less offensive snub." The report of the board on sites and camps appears on another page.

The Federal party of the Philippines, the foremost political organization in the islands, which in June last had more than 200,000 members, has submitted a memorial to Congress through Gov. Taft and the Secretary of War, "praying for a declaration by the Congress of the United States to the effect that the Philippine Islands, as they are described in the Treaty of Paris, and the subsequent convention with Spain, are an integral part of the United States, the said Philippine Islands constituting a Territory, with the rights and privileges which the constitution of the United States grants to the other Territories, such as that of becoming a State of the Union." The memorial states that out of sixty provinces and districts of the islands war exists in but two—Batangas and Samar. The petitioners also assert that it is a demonstrated fact that the pueblos of towns anxiously desire "a definite civil rule."

The following order has been issued by the President through the War Department: "The attention of the departments is hereby called to the provisions of the laws giving preference to veterans in appointment and retention. The President desires that wherever the needs of the Service will justify it, and the law will permit, preference shall be given alike in appointment and retention to honorably discharged veterans of the Civil War who are fit and well qualified to perform the duties of the places which they seek or are filling.

Henry Ossian Flipper, who seeks to return to the Army from which he was dismissed June 30, 1882, for the misappropriation of commissary funds, was born in Thomasville, Georgia, March 21, 1856, and is now forty-six years old. His father and mother were slaves at the time of his birth. He was appointed to the Military Academy in 1873 by Hon. J. C. Freeman, M. C. from Georgia. He was graduated in 1877 and assigned to the 10th Cavalry as second lieutenant.

Now that the United States and Spain have joined in a new treaty of peace and amity the two nations have formally renewed the friendly relations which they enjoyed prior to 1898. In this agreement to let by-gones be by-gones and to dwell together in concord and good will, both powers have been actuated by strong common sense which promises well for their mutual welfare. It is, therefore, unanimously agreed that the late war shall be regarded as a closed incident.

The changes in the uniform of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, are announced in an order published on another page. The question of the cap was for some time in doubt and samples of two styles, one with a stiff top and one with loose sides, were furnished by Messrs. Henry V. Allen & Co., New York. Many officers favored the loose top, which is similar to the cap worn by the aides of General Miles; others argued for the stiff top as more characteristic.

The vacancies existing under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, in the grade of second lieutenant of Cavalry and Infantry have practically been filled, and the chances are that the Adjutant General's office will announce next week the lineal rank of the officers in those grades. There are still twenty-eight vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant of the Artillery Corps, and several among the second lieutenants of the same arm of the Service. These will be filled as soon as possible.

The Manual of Guard Duty is to be revised, and a board of officers, of which Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., is president, will convene at Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 17, for this purpose.

RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

In the order placing Rear Admiral William Thomas Sampson on the retired list of the United States Navy, the Government, in obedience to the mandate of law, has brought to a close the active career of an officer whose name and work are inseparably associated with the highest achievements of modern naval science. It is doubtful, indeed, whether, in the long line of men, living and dead, whose genius, energy and daring have brought glory to our naval establishment, there is one who in his own personality embodies the qualities of the ideal American naval officer more completely than William T. Sampson. In the Service which he adorned, there has appeared no character more asymmetrical, or more finely balanced than his. There is among his brilliant contemporaries no officer whose professional attainments are broader or more thorough, none whose constructive skill has contributed more richly to the fighting efficiency of our new Navy nor any whose efforts have done more to bring our national fleet to its present level of strength and influence. With his splendid abilities as constructor, teacher and commander, Admiral Sampson unites personal qualities which add a lustre to their own to his professional greatness. He is firm yet gentle, just but sympathetic, and the poise, dignity and modesty of his character are those of a man splendidly endowed with the gift of leadership. A single episode will disclose this side of the Admiral's individuality.

It happened in the State House at Trenton on Oct. 25, 1890, where a vast throng had assembled to witness the presentation of a magnificent sword to Admiral Sampson by Governor Voorhees in behalf of the people of New Jersey. Among those present were the captains of the warships that took part in the naval battle of Santiago. A witness of the scene says: "Suddenly Capt. 'Jack' Philip, of lamented memory, leaped to his feet, and in the voice that used to carry above the gale, called out, 'Three cheers for our beloved Commander-in-Chief!' Then up jumped Wainwright of the Gloucester, Evans of the Iowa, Taylor of the Indiana, Clark of the Oregon, Cook of the Brooklyn, Chadwick of the New York, grizzled veterans all, some of them with forty years of service over their heads, and cheered, and cheered and cheered again. It was an electric moment." This greeting, together with the Governor's eloquent speech in presenting the sword, might easily have disconcerted almost any commander, but it had no such effect on Admiral Sampson. His reply, which follows, is singularly lofty and unselfish in tone and spirit. And we give it here as illustrative of the man:

"It is with no little pride that I arise to thank the people of the State of New Jersey for this beautiful sword, whether the gift be considered as an expression of the donors' estimate of my services during the Spanish-American War, or an expression of what they consider their indebtedness to whomever the debt may be due and as a resident of the State am chosen to receive the honor. Whatever your generous motive may be, the honor is great. The newspapers recently noticed the sale at auction of the sword of honor given less than 100 years ago by two of England's leading cities to Lord Collingwood, once one of Nelson's greatest captains. The thought occurred to me as I read it. Can it be that one of England's greatest Admirals, once so honored, is so soon forgotten that there is no one even to save these trophies from the auctioneer's hammer? This incident suggests other grave thoughts to one inclined to look on the dark side of things. It is true that honors are short lived. Life itself is brief. Yet these acts do not dim the bright view of the picture, the promptness with which the human heart is stirred by generous impulses, ready on each new occasion to express appreciation and mete out reward wherever it is thought to be due.

"He, then, who is the recipient of such honors, must look to it that he is worthy, else the gift is valueless. War and her glories and her triumphs have been lauded through all ages. No man prepares himself for battle, and no one successfully enters it without first an effacement of self and selfish motives. In even the poorest soul is born in that hour the finest impulses that can adorn our human nature. High above all else we are thankful, for in the after hours of triumph or defeat is the sense that for once we have met our best selves face to face and seen exemplified in those about us the qualities we most strive for and most admire.

"If I mistake not, you make me to-day the representative of many who fought well at Santiago. Courage and valor in one man may be fine, but unless courage and valor had been multiplied a thousand fold and in a thousand hearts that day, there might have been a different tale to tell. I am proud for and proud of my conferees, and in their name jointly with my own, I accept your gift. You have honored me because I was their commander, and though to have been their commander was honor enough, your acknowledgment of this here and in this manner is precious to me. This I should receive, your Excellency, from your hands, the Governor of my adopted State, adds greatly to its value. Because I care, I am unable to say how much I care."

It is not the purpose of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at this time to discuss the deplorable controversy over the great naval victory at Santiago which has embittered Admiral Sampson's closing days and caused such widespread feeling between his friends and those of Admiral Schley. It may be that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to permit of a dispassionate consideration of the merits of the case. The glamor of victory still enthalls the public fancy. The echo of the guns is still in the air, and the perspective is still obscured by the smoke of battle. When these conditions have passed away and reason has succeeded prejudice, history will make up its judgment on the events of that momentous 3d of July calmly, soberly and in the light of truth and justice. History will declare then that the question of immediate command in the battle of Santiago was at best a technical one, that the results there accomplished were due to masterful skill in organization and execution. In making up his verdict on that glorious performance, and in awarding the credit for its achievement, the historian will concern himself not merely with the exciting episodes of the actual combat with the enemy, but with the preparation of the men, means and methods by which the glorious result was made possible. No inquiry honestly pursued along these lines can withhold from Admiral Sampson a foremost place among the gallant men who, on that event-

ful day drove the ships of Spain to their doom on the Cuban coast. For in the manifold tasks of designing and obtaining the construction of armored ships, in designing the armor for them, in building modern guns, in drilling gunners in target practice, in the training necessary to bring the ships together in effective formation—in these and other tasks but for which victory at Santiago would have been impossible, Admiral Sampson unquestionably did more than any other man in the Navy. Of his part in this vital work in modernizing the fleet Mr. W. H. Stayton, himself a graduate of the Naval Academy, says:

"The real construction of the gun factory was solely in Sampson's charge, and he remained in charge of it until it was in operation, when he was promoted chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and from that time until he went to sea on the Iowa, shortly before the Spanish War, the gun factory was absolutely under his command, and grew from unfinished buildings to one of the most complete ordnance factories in the world. From 1892 until the outbreak of the Spanish War every gun built for the Navy was designed and constructed under the supervision of Admiral Sampson, and the large guns were all upon his personal design. These guns included those on the Oregon, Indiana, Olympia, Brooklyn, Texas, New York and part of those on the Iowa; in other words, 90 per cent. of the guns that were in the battle of Santiago, as well as those which were on the Raleigh, Olympia, and some of the other vessels of Dewey's fleet. While the Admiral was Chief of Bureau of Ordnance his policy was to create a large reserve supply of ammunition, as in one of his reports he states: 'Not only because at any moment an emergency may arise making them urgently necessary but also to prevent the scattering of the skilled labor which has developed this manufacture, and keep occupied plants which were established solely to meet the Government demands.' Owing to this policy at the breaking out of the American-Spanish War the ammunition designed by him was used largely at the battle of Santiago as well as on board of other ships of the Navy during the war. During his administration of that bureau was seen the advent of hard-faced armor and its general adoption, necessitating a further development of the armor-piercing projectile. The Admiral ordered exhaustive experiments in this matter and by the use of the Harvey process these projectiles were greatly improved. He also carried on extensive experiments with shells charged with gun-cotton and fulminate primers for high power guns. Projectiles of 13-inch calibre made from designs by Sampson in 1894, increased the armor-piercing capacity and combined with it the greatest explosive effect. Some of these shells were used by the Oregon, in the chase of the Colon. When the Admiral took charge of the Bureau of Ordnance the brown powder was used entirely in the Service, and the point had not been reached where smokeless powder could be used. He developed its perfection by experiments at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and Naval Proving Grounds, where in R. F. guns its ballistic effects and keeping qualities proved equal to powder accepted abroad as satisfactory. In 1895 smokeless powder for 6-pounder R. F. guns was put on board ship. He perfected high explosives and brought them to efficient use in the Service."

But with new and powerful ships at hand, embodying all that was modern in armor, armament and ammunition, something was still to be done to make them effective. In a word, the institution of this new energy of naval warfare required prompt and radical changes in the whole system of drill for men and ships. And here again Admiral Sampson came forward to round out the vital work of change from old to new conditions. Referring to this part of Admiral Sampson's service, Mr. Stayton remarks:

"The writing of a new drill-book was necessary as soon as we had battleships and turret guns. The old book was used, additions were made by a number of officers and Sampson was then instructed to superintend the drills and to prepare a new book. He prepared it, making the question of target practice for the first time a highly important matter in ordinary routine drills. The book was adopted by the Department, and the crews were drilled on his system preparatory to the Spanish War, and all of the old system of target practice was entirely done away with and the Sampson system adopted at the time he took charge of the Iowa in May, 1897. Up to that time, in target practice a man was marked merely for the accuracy of his fire. Under the system introduced by Sampson, he was marked for accuracy and rapidity, and rapidity was really the controlling factor; so that, for instance, if a man fired three or four shots per minute from a rapid-fire gun and they all landed on the target his mark was practically zero. The result of this, and of the consequent sub-calibre practice which he insisted upon, was that the rapidity of our fire at Santiago swept the enemy's decks clear and largely prevented their injuring us. As Chief-of-Staff and drill-master of the first American fleet of battleships, and from May, 1897, until the outbreak of the war, just a year later, the crews of all the vessels which fought in the North Atlantic Squadron were drilled under his personal instruction. Eighth: The drill and training necessary for bringing the individual vessels together. Under this head the same is true as under No. 7. He prepared a system of drills, of course, as Chief-of-Staff, and looked out for the formation of a battle fleet. The squadron, from the latter part of 1897 until April 20, 1898, was drilled constantly and all of these drills were under his supervision, and most of them were under his personal direction, except during the time that he was on the Maine Court of Inquiry. As Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, he was a member of the Advisory Board and the Board on Construction for building vessels from 1892 until 1897. While he had much to do with the general design of all of the ships constructed during that period, he had absolute individual charge of the distribution of the battery, the armor the turrets and barbettes, which enabled him to carry out his idea of giving to our ships an all-around fire, enabling them to be almost as strong when fighting bows-on, as when fighting broadside-on, and in this connection the design and arrangement of the batteries of absolutely every vessel engaged at Santiago (except the Gloucester) was Sampson's personal work. Practically all armor used during the Spanish War was designed and constructed under Sampson's supervision. In 1893, when he took charge of the bureau, we were using only nickel armor. Under Sampson's experiments the Harvey process was developed. We changed to Harvey armor, and all of the armor used during the war was either new Harvey armor, which was designed and constructed by Sampson, or it was the old nickel armor, designed before his time, which, under his supervision, had been Harveyized."

It will be observed that Admiral Sampson's services during that important period of our naval development covered the whole range from designing warships, armor and guns to the work of drilling their crews for the crucial tasks of war. "In substance," says another writer, "Sampson designed and built the guns, designed and built the projectiles, designed and built the armor; placed the batteries upon the ships and superintended their construction, wrote the drill-book, drilled the crews and the officers, and, finally, took charge of the fleet and fought it through a successful war."

It is upon these and related facts in his perfectly rounded professional character that the historic estimate

of Admiral Sampson's worth as a naval officer will be founded. But certain facts are already clear, namely, that the victory at Santiago was the logical fruition of plans which his own genius had devised and set in motion, that it was won by officers whom he had drilled, on ships that he had constructed and armored, and equipped with guns that he had built. The foundation of the triumph at Santiago was laid in years of persistent, patient work as designer, constructor and drill-master at the Naval Academy and at sea.

The appointment of Admiral Sampson as Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron on March 24, 1898, provoked no word of protest, at least none from the officers in the Service. "Admiral Sampson was selected for this command," said the Secretary of the Navy, "because the Department, in the exercise of its best judgment, with an eye single to the public interest, believed that he was specially fitted for the place. Admiral Sigsbee who held the command, having become incapacitated for duty by reason of sickness, was necessarily withdrawn by order of the Department, and Sampson was next in command. These two are especially accomplished ordnance officers, having been each at the head of the Ordnance Bureau and having devoted themselves to that branch of naval science. Sampson is a man of the very highest professional attainments, solely devoted to his duty. If you will read the orders issued by him, beginning with June 1, you will find that the most thorough precautions had been taken to prevent the escape of Cervera; that our fleet was kept constantly in line; so far from the entrance at night and so far by day; that the most rigid care with search-lights and every other appliance was taken every night; that the commanding officer of every vessel knew his post and his duty in case of an attempt to escape, so that when that attempt came the movement to prevent it, by the attack of our vessels upon the outcoming Spaniards, went on like clockwork; as at Chattanooga, every movement of that great battle was carried out, although General Grant was neither at Missionary Ridge nor Lookout Mountain."

Spears says in his work of "Our Navy in the Spanish War":

"Selecting the man who had convinced the world of the treachery of the Spanish in the Maine affair was a wise bit of diplomacy—an expression of supreme confidence in that Court of Inquiry. But there was a still more important reason for giving him the command, and that was his manifest fitness, as appeared in his record in every post he had held since entering the Service. He had shown conspicuous bravery at Charleston in the Civil War, where he faced a fire so fierce that he sent all his men to cover, while he alone stood exposed to pilot the ship (the Patapsco), and throughout his service in various branches of the Navy Department as well as in command at sea, he had made a reputation as one who could be depended on in any situation. As a writer on naval subjects he was unsurpassed for breadth and lucidity, and it is not unlikely that a paper read by him before the Naval Institute in 1889, on 'The Naval Defence of the Coast' was an important factor in the decision to select him. At any rate that paper established his reputation as a tactician. It is a notable fact that although Sampson was fourth on the list of captains, and there were men of higher rank available, no protest was made when he was appointed."

As Superintendent of the Naval Academy Admiral Sampson exerted an influence which is to this day a constant force for the betterment of that institution, and for more than a quarter of a century there were few graduates who did not come directly under his example. He was the steadfast advocate of modern methods in naval organization, and in his first report he maintained that the practice ship for cadets should be a steam vessel fitted with the latest appliances instead of an obsolete sailing vessel which had been in use up to that time. As a disciplinarian he was exacting, but kindly and as an instructor he was admittedly one of the most accomplished and successful the Academy has ever known. "In improving the tone of the Service," says the New York Sun, "in moulding the habits of thought and conduct of the youngsters aspiring to tread the quarter-deck, in helping them toward an intelligent comprehension of their duties and in equipping them mentally and physically for a proper performance of these duties the influence of Sampson was greater, perhaps, than that of any one other man. The Academy was kept at a high state of efficiency in Sampson's administration. A better state of discipline was reached. Sampson would never unbend in matters of discipline, as the second-year men found to their cost when on a practice cruise on the Constellation. Despite warning, they undertook to haze the plebes who joined at New London. Sampson promptly ordered the Constellation back to Annapolis; court-martials were held, and nine of the offenders were dismissed summarily. Affairs at the Academy began to move with the machine-like precision and regularity for which Sampson was always noted. Target practice and drills in naval and torpedo tactics were constant."

In the angry contention which has arisen over the question of command at Santiago we are in danger of forgetting certain facts which every patriotic American should bear in mind. The first is that there was there assembled the most splendid fleet of modern warships that has ever been brought together for hostile operations. The second is that their work changed the map of the world by enlarging the boundaries of free government. The third is that the gunnery of these ships amazed the naval scientists of the world and compelled them to revise their estimates of our sea power. And the fourth is that the man whose personal energy entered more largely than any other's into the construction, armament, organization and fighting plans of that victorious fleet was William Thomas Sampson. Be the verdict of Time what it may as to the question of immediate command on the field of battle, his fame as the constructive genius and clear-headed organizer of the Santiago victory is supreme and unassailable.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The William R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., have been officially informed that the torpedo boats Stockton and Shubrick have been finally accepted by the Government and their responsibility ceases. This is the cause of much congratulation from the friends of the company in all parts of the country. The recent serious illness from which the president of this company is still suffering has been the cause of much concern, but it is gratifying to learn that the prospect for a complete recovery is excellent. Mr. Trigg is fortunate in possessing officers in his company whose ability enables it to dispense temporarily with his personal attention.

The U. S. S. Dixie is reported as having arrived at Palermo with all on board in good health. She will remain in the Mediterranean for the remainder of the winter and will probably return to the United States early in April. The Rainbow is making satisfactory progress toward her destination and will probably arrive at Manila early in March, when the senior flag officer will transfer his flag to that vessel and proceed to make her as comfortable and fit for the duty as possible. It is the expectation of the Department that the Rainbow will remain at Manila most of the time.

Bids have been advertised for for completing the construction of two coal sheds, two steel piers, and 24 steel channel beacons at Dry Tortugas, Fla. The work consists principally of cleaning and painting the sheds, erecting the piers and beacons, supplying missing parts and some new material, cleaning up surroundings, etc. The bids will be opened at the Navy Department on March 1.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will receive bids for supplying 200,000 pounds of tobacco for the Navy. It must be adapted for both good chewing and smoking, and shall be guaranteed to keep sound and in good condition in any climate for two years from the date of its acceptance. The tobacco must be manufactured from pure leaf tobacco of the growth of the current or preceding year in which the contract is made and which shall have undergone a natural sweat. It must also be made into plugs weighing not more than 16 nor less than 15 1-2 ounces, and the initials or full name of the manufacturer shall be impressed upon each plug. Bidders must submit with their proposals, free of charge, a sample of not less than 12 pounds of the manufactured tobacco which they propose to furnish, and the samples must be referred to in the proposals. The tobacco must be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York, as follows: 25,000 pounds by May 1, 1902; 25,000 pounds by June 1, 1902; 25,000 pounds by July 1, 1902; 25,000 pounds by Aug. 1, 1902; 50,000 pounds by Sept. 1, 1902; 50,000 pounds by Oct. 1, 1902.

The Messrs Cramp deny the report coming from Berlin that they intend to establish shipyards at Kiel and Stettin.

A floating dock for the use of the British Government in Bermuda was launched at Wallsend Feb. 8. It has a lifting capacity of 17,500 tons and an area of 69,000 square feet.

The London Chronicle quotes a naval officer as saying that during the War of 1812 the British Admiralty sent out to Kingston, Canada, where the British fleet was then stationed, a large number of water casks, in the belief that Lake Ontario was a salt water lake. The Chief Lord at that time must have been a relative of the missionary of the established church who, when he was sent to British Columbia, took with him a lot of canned salmon to eke out the meagre diet he expected to find in that benighted region.

A great dock, large enough to admit ships of over 20,000 tons, has been started by the Mitsubishi Company at Shichikenyu in Japan. It is expected to be finished by August, 1904.

The U. S. S. Concord, which arrived at San Francisco some time since from a Southern cruise, expected to have for exhibition to their friends in San Francisco certain trophies of an exciting hunting expedition in which some of them took part while the vessel was stationed at Panama, Dec. 30, when five of the officers left the ship on a cayman hunt. The cayman is the Central and South American crocodile or alligator. The officers proceeded fourteen miles to the Calmito River and then up the river about two miles, when the tug grounded. They reached the lair of the cayman in small boats. Armed with Lee rifles, they shot many, but secured the bodies of only five. Lieut. J. L. Sticht and Naval Cadet B. A. Long shot and brought back three. Lieut. A. C. Dieffenbach, Passed Assistant Surgeon Spear and Asst. Paym. F. P. Sackett secured two. The caymans secured measured from eight and a half to twelve feet in length. It takes a good shot to kill a cayman, for with all his size the eye is all the brute exposes to the hunter. The bodies were taken aboard the Concord and placed in pickle for preservation until the day of exhibition to San Francisco nimmers. The brine fermented, however, and the good of the service demanded a burial at sea for the whole big bag.

A Japanese paper reports that the United States Government has ordered six gunboats to be built by the Japanese Uruga Dock Company. They will be used for the coast protection of the Philippine Islands. The price of each is between 150,000 and 200,000 yen, or \$75,000 to \$100,000.

H. M. S. Egeria returned to Esquimalt, B. C., Feb. 11, bringing the boat which was found by the Abouett Indians two months ago, and news of other wreckage from the British sloop-of-war Condor, including a grating, a signal locker, sheath, topmast and part of a spar. The boat which was secured from the Indians by Captain Tozier of the United States revenue cutter Grant, he giving them his dress sword, was transferred to the Egeria at Clayquot. Captain Simpson of the Egeria states positively that it is from the Condor, and the grips and chains being intact show that it was washed from her.

Rear Admiral Cromwell, who retired on Feb. 9, has been ordered detached from the command of the European Station, and Capt. J. E. Craig, of the Albany, has been temporarily placed in command, pending the arrival of Rear Admiral Crowninshield.

Emperor William's yacht Hohenzollern arrived at New York City on Feb. 12, a day sooner than she was expected, and dropped anchor off the North German Lloyd Company's docks at Hoboken, N. J. She was in command of Rear Admiral von Baudissin and the first visitors aboard was a sub-committee appointed by the committee which was named by Mayor Low to receive Prince Henry. George C. Boldt, Emil Boas, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Captain Raymond P. Rodgers, U. S. N., Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., and Capt. J. W. Miller, of the Naval Militia, and Gustav H. Schwab. Their visit lasted not more than ten minutes and was entirely formal. On Feb. 13, Rear Admiral Count von Baudissin, accompanied by three of his officers visited Mayor Low at the City Hall, and with an aide and accompanied by

Consul General Buenz, he also visited the Navy Yard to pay his respects to Rear Admiral Barker. On the way back to Hoboken he also called on Major General Brooke at Governors Island.

The Chief of Ordnance of the Navy has received a report from the North Atlantic Squadron on the recent target practice held in the waters of the West Indies. The report is especially interesting in view of the explosion of the 5-inch gun on the battleship Kearsarge which, according to report, burst five feet from the muzzle without any apparent cause. It was probably due to a defect in the gun itself. The Ordnance Bureau is experimenting with shells fitted with gas checks to prevent premature explosions, as in the case of guns on the Alabama and Kearsarge. The report states that during the target practices thirty shells fitted with these gas checks were fired from the battery of the Kearsarge without a single accident and that every evidence goes to show that the new gas check has solved the problem of preventing the premature explosion of shells.

Upon the recommendations of the chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, the Department has informed the Committees on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House that, owing to the delay in the delivery of material and other causes, the work on vessels building has not progressed as rapidly as was expected at the time the Naval estimates were submitted, and that the estimates for "Increase of Navy, Construction and Machinery" can be reduced by the sum of \$4,000,000, leaving the amount to be appropriated \$13,303,010, instead of \$17,303,010.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy received a telegram on Feb. 13 announcing that the strike of the employees of the Union Iron Works had been satisfactorily settled and that the men had returned to their work. The Wyoming has finally been begun. The settlement of this strike is very welcome news to the Navy Department and it is now hoped that there will be no further delays in the construction of the vessels at that yard.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.

Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. The itinerary of the North Atlantic Squadron for winter of 1902: Arrive Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 6, leave Feb. 18; arrive Cienfuegos, Cuba, Feb. 20, leave Feb. 24; arrive Colon, P. R., Feb. 24; arrive Cartagena, U. S. of Columbia, March 5; leave March 8; arrive Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 10; leave March 15; arrive St. Pierre, Martinique, March 17; leave March 22; arrive St. John, Antigua and St. Thomas, D. W. I., March 24; leave March 27; arrive Culebra, Porto Rico, March 29; leave April 15; arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, April 18; leave April 21; arrive New York April 26.

Mail address of the ships of the Squadron during the winter cruise will be as follows, viz.: "U. S. S. —, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y."

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. At Pensacola, Fla., Address there.
MARIETTA, Comdr. J. A. Rogers. At Colon, Columbia.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Capt. J. E. Craig, senior officer.
Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield ordered to command. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Palermo, Sicily.
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Palermo, Sicily.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Miles. At Palermo, Sicily.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner ordered as Comdr.-in-Chief. IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. Left Talcahuano, Feb. 1, en route to Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Callao, Peru.
ABAREDA, Capt. Uriel Sebre. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
CONCORD, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Mare Island, Cal. To be succeeded in commission by the Wheeling.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.
OREGON, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. W. W. Reisinger. At Panama, Colombia.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remay, Commander-in-Chief of fleet, ordered to return to United States with flagship. Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander. Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Commander. Rear-Admiral Frank Wilds ordered as Junior Squadron Commander. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.
BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. C. C. Todd. At Cavite, P. I. To return home. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Olongapo, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Kobe, Japan. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Sandakan, P. I. ARTHUR (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forre. At Manila.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Cavite, P. I.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Cavite.
GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyera. At Sydney, Australia.
HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Wuhu, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cavite, P. I.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart. At Catbalogan, P. I.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam, Ladrones Islands.
MANILA, Lieut. W. J. Sears. At Cavite, P. I.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tongku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Shanghai, Cruising to Yangtze River ports, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Cavite, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Kobe, Japan. Address of vessels should be always care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements to be made with Postmaster to forward mail.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.
POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Cavite, P. I. Address care Senior Squadron Commander.
PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Zamboanga, P. I.
STURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Manila, P. I.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Newchwang, China, in winter quarters. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Shikwan, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. Assisting transport Wright.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Catbalogan, P. I.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Catbalogan, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. R. H. Osborn. Off Cavite, P. I.
ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Cavite.
RASCAL, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite, P. I.
CALAMIANES, Lieut. P. N. Olmstead. Off Samar.
GARDQUIL, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Cavite.
MARIVELES, Lieut. N. Mansfield. In San Juanico Straits, P. I.
PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. Off Samar, P. I.
PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Catbalogan, P. I.
PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bissell. Off Cavite, P. I.
QUIROS, Lieut. William H. Fletcher. At Cavite.
URDANETA, Naval Cadet Chas. S. Freeman. At Cebu, P. I.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. Off Samar, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Annapolis, Md. Address care of Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleeves. Surveying in the neighborhood of Porto Rico. Address San Juan, P. R.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Dishl. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At New York, N. Y. Address there.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. W. Lyon. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address New York, N. Y.
RAINBOW, Comdr. S. A. Staunton. Proceeding to Asiatic Station, via Suez. The following is the schedule of the probable movements of the Rainbow: At Palermo, Sicily, February 4 to 8; at Port Said, Egypt, Feb. 12 to 16; at Suez, Egypt, Feb. 18; at Colombo, Ceylon, March 1 to 7; at Singapore March 13 to 15; arrive Cavite, P. I., March 21. Mail should be sent care U. S. S. Rainbow, Cavite, Philippine Islands.
RANGER, Comdr. Wm. F. Potter. At Pichuque, Mexico. Address care of U. S. Consul, La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Norfolk, Va.
SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. Left Manila, P. I., Jan. 25 for San Francisco, via Guam and Honolulu.
STYLFH, Lieut. W. H. Buck. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
UNCAS, Chief Bsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Havana, Cuba. Address care U. S. Naval Station, Havana, Cuba.
WILLOW, Lieut. Wm. A. Schur. At Newport, R. I.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Mare Island, Cal. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Left Norfolk, Feb. 5, for Bridgetown, Barbadoes, W. I. Address there.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At New Orleans, La. Address there.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. At Hampton Roads, Va.
DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. On cruise with following itinerary: At Palermo, Sicily; arrive Gibraltar, Feb. 10; leave Feb. 12; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Feb. 17; leave Feb. 21; arrive Tenerife, Canary Isles, Feb. 23; leave March 2, and arrive San Juan, P. R., March 14, 1902.
ESSEX, Comdr. R. G. Davenport. The itinerary of this vessel has been changed as follows: Arrive Key West, Fla., Feb. 18, leave Feb. 22; arrive Hamilton, Bermuda, March 1; leave March 11; arrive Yorktown, Va., March 16, leave April 1; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1. All mail matter intended for this vessel should be addressed in care of the United States Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, N. Y.
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. About due at Barbadoes, W. I. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.
LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Charleston, S. C. Address there.
MORGAN, Comdr. A. H. Couden. The itinerary of the Morgan follows: Arrive Christmas Islands Feb. 8, leave February 10; arrive Pago Pago Feb. 22, leave March 9; arrive Guam April 8, leave April 15; arrive Bonin April 27, leave May 2; arrive Yokohama May 8, leave May 15; arrive Honolulu June 2, leave July 5; arrive Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive Port Angeles Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco Sept. 10. Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. The safe permanent address of the ship is Ferry Station, San Francisco, Cal. Mails will be forwarded from Ferry Station at every opportunity.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. The itinerary of the Monongahela is as follows: Arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto

Rico, Feb. 13; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address San Juan, P. R.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. Left Martinique, W. I., Feb. 5, for Gulf of Paria. Address Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I.
PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Norfolk, Va.
TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At San Juan, P. R.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Boston, Mass. Address North End Park, Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At New York, N. Y. Foot of 24th street, East River. Address Station F, New York City.
SCATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 18 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound, Naval Station, Washington.
RICHMOND, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE, PORT ROYAL, S. C.
 Lieut. L. H. Chandler, in charge.
BAILEY, BAGLEY, STOCKTON, SHUBRICK, BIDDLE, BARNEY.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.
 Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.
CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT, PORTER.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX, Left Singapore Feb. 11 for Rangoon. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
ALEXANDER, Left Montevideo for Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 13. Address Honolulu, H. I.
CAESAR, At Port Said, Egypt. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
HANNIBAL, At Lambert's Pt., Va. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
LEBANON, At Cienfuegos, Cuba.
LEONIDAS, En route to Lambert's Pt. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
NERO, At San Juan, P. R. Taking cargo coal to Samoa. Address Honolulu, H. I.
STERLING, At Guantanamo, Cuba.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Mare Island, Cal. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 10.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. William A. Windsor, to be captain from the 25th of December, 1901, vice L. S. Tilden.
 Lieut. Comdr. William E. Sewell, to be a commander from the 21st of January, 1902, vice Pendleton, promoted.
 Medical Insp. Nelson M. Ferebee, to be a medical director from the 26th day of January, 1902, vice Van Ruyven, retired.
 Surg. Samuel H. Dickson, to be a medical inspector from the 26th day of January, 1902, vice Ferebee, promoted.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 7.—Lieut. F. L. Chapin, detached Bureau Equipment, Navy Department, Feb. 13, to Illinois, on Feb. 15, duty on Rear Admiral R. D. Evans's staff as flag lieutenant.

Lieut. T. Washington, detached Judge Advocate's Office, Navy Department, Feb. 14, to Illinois, Feb. 15, duty on Rear Admiral R. D. Evans's staff as aid.
 Surg. L. W. Sprattling, orders to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., revoked; continue on waiting orders.
 Asst. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc., to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Bttn. J. F. Dunn, detached Lancaster, to Wabash.
 Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, commissioned from Oct. 9, 1901.
 Capt. H. Knox, commissioned from Sept. 22, 1901.
 Capt. J. G. Eaton, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.
 Comdr. N. Sargent, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.
 Comdr. G. W. Wentz, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.
 Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Jungen, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Hayden, commissioned from Sept. 26, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Almy, commissioned from Sept. 22, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Blish, commissioned from Oct. 5, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Carr, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Marsh, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Capt. J. P. Merrill, commissioned from Sept. 26, 1901.

Capt. B. F. Tilley, commissioned from Sept. 2, 1901.

Capt. C. H. West, commissioned from Sept. 22, 1901.

Comdr. A. Ward, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Comdr. S. A. Stanton, commissioned from Oct. 9, 1901.

Comdr. J. B. Milton, commissioned from Sept. 26, 1901.

Comdr. C. Thomas, commissioned from Oct. 26, 1901.

Comdr. G. A. Merriam, commissioned from Sept. 22, 1901.

Comdr. W. H. Nauman, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Hood, commissioned from Sept. 22, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Harlow, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. L. R. M. Garrett, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Bryan, commissioned from Sept. 26, 1901.

Lieut. J. M. Hudgins, commissioned from Sept. 26, 1901.

Lieut. R. Stone, commissioned from Aug. 15, 1901.

Lieut. P. Babin, commissioned from Sept. 26, 1901.

Ensign T. L. Stitt, commissioned from March 3, 1901.

Ensign F. Martin, commissioned from July 30, 1901.

Ensign H. B. Soule, commissioned from July 30, 1901.

Lieut. E. S. Jacob (retired), died at Galveston, Tex., Feb. 6, 1902.

FEB. 8.—Comdr. W. W. Kimball, detached command Concord, when out of commission; to command Wheeling.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Minett, detached Concord, when out of commission; to Wheeling as executive officer.

Lieut. W. S. Smith, detached Concord, when out of commission; to Wheeling.

Lieut. A. C. Diffenbach, detached Concord, when out of commission; to Wheeling.

Lieut. J. L. Sticht, detached Concord, when out of commission; to Wheeling.

Ensign R. N. Marb'e, detached Concord, when out of commission; to Wheeling.

Naval Cadet B. A. Long, detached Concord, when out of commission; to Wheeling.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. Spurr, detached Concord, when out of commission; to Wheeling.

Asst. Paym. F. P. Sack, detached Concord, when out of commission; to Wheeling.

Paym. Ck. G. McBlair, detached Concord, when out of commission; to Wheeling.

Chief Bttn. C. F. Pierce, detached Lancaster, and continue treatment at naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

FEB. 9.—Sunday.

FEB. 10.—Comdr. E. H. Gheen, duty as assistant to inspector in charge, Eleventh Lighthouse District, Detroit, Mich., and for duty in charge of that district, as relief of Comdr. J. C. Wilson, upon his detachment.
 Carp. T. C. Cooney, orders 5th instant modified; on detachment from Lancaster, home and wait orders, instead to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

FEB. 11.—Ensign F. T. Evans, to Illinois, Feb. 15; duty on staff of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, as aid.
 Passed Asst. surg. E. V. Armstrong, detached recruiting duty, etc., Feb. 17, 1902; to duty on Olympia.
 Passed Asst. Surg. J. E. Page, to Seattle, Wash.; report to Lieut. J. P. Morton, March 1, 1902; temporary duty in connection with recruiting.

FEB. 12.—Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, appointed Surgeon General and Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with rank of Rear Admiral from Feb. 10, 1902.
 Naval Cadet H. T. Winston, detached Philadelphia to Marietta, Ga.
 Med. Dir. T. N. Penrose (retired), died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1902.

FEB. 13.—Lieut. Comdr. C. McR. Winslow, detached Kearsarge and report Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, March 1, 1902, for such duty as he may be assigned to.
 Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Fluke, detached works of the E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; to the Massachusetts as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Baker, detached Massachusetts, upon reporting relief, to home and wait orders.
 Naval Constructor T. F. Ruhm, Department's order, Jan. 20, directing him to proceed to Asiatic Station, is modified: being unable to obey Department's order he will continue treatment at Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Naval Constructor E. Snow, detached Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc., to Hong Kong, China, for duty in connection with repairs to vessels.

Asst. Carp. W. O. Neill, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Carp. R. H. Neville, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Asst. Carp. J. A. Lord, detached Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., etc., to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Asst. War. Mach. H. E. White, detached Philadelphia, to Independence.

Asst. War. Mach. W. B. Stork, detached Philadelphia, to Independence.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

FEB. 7.—2d Asst. Engr. C. G. Porcher to the Manning temporarily.

Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen granted thirty days leave.

FEB. 10.—1st Lieut. H. M. Broadbent granted thirty days leave.

Surg. R. N. Hawley granted an extension of leave for five days.

FEB. 11.—Commanding Officer U. S. steamer Bear directed to proceed with his command to San Francisco, Cal.

2d Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck granted nine days leave.

FEB. 12.—1st Lieut. E. P. Berhoff granted thirty days leave with permission to leave the United States.

Chief Engr. H. W. Spear to the Windom.

Chief Engr. C. F. Coffin, detached from the Windom on relief, and ordered to the Winona.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 7.—1st Lieut. John C. Beaumont granted leave of absence for six days.

Second Lieut. W. G. Fay, leave of absence extended for two weeks.

ON BEHALF OF THE MARINE CORPS.

The following letter was written by the Secretary of the Navy to the House Committee on Naval Affairs as a report on the Department's attitude in reference to H. R. 1059:

February 6, 1902.

"Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing a bill 'to give the Commandant of the Marine Corps the rank of major-general' and requesting the Department's views and recommendations thereon. In reply I have the honor to state that the Marine Corps, since its first organization June 8, 1775, has made a fine record, both ashore and afloat, as recently instanced by its services in the war with Spain, in China, and in the Philippines. The strength of the Corps has lately been increased to 6,000 enlisted men which is greater than the command appropriate to a major-general prescribed in the Army Regulations, where such command is given as four regiments, that of a brigadier-general being two regiments. In view of the foregoing considerations, the Department recommends the enactment of the proposed legislation.

"Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG."

RIGHT TO COMPEL SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The Navy Department has made the following decision as to the right of naval surgeons to compel a patient to submit to an operation: "While the Department will not undertake to lay down as a general rule, that a man must, particularly in cases involving risk of life or loss of limb, submit to a surgical operation, it cannot, on the other hand, accept the opinion of the Junior Squadron Commander on the Asiatic Station that it is optional with the man concerned whether or not he shall submit to such an operation in the course of medical treatment. By a judicious application of the principles set forth in the above-mentioned endorsement of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, friction in cases of the character therein referred to will probably be avoided. In ordinary cases, when, in the opinion of the medical officer, after consultation, if advisable, with other surgeons available, it is deemed necessary, in order to restore a man to his capacity for the performance of his duties, that a minor surgical operation be made upon him, he can be required to undergo the same, under penalty of punishment as by sentence of court-martial, in case of his refusal to submit thereto. If the particular case under consideration was of this character, disciplinary action would have been proper upon report made by the commanding officer of the Monadnock by the surgeon of Private Walker's disobedience of orders." The decision is in the form of an endorsement on a request for information coming from a medical officer on the Asiatic Station, which with the endorsement of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is substantially to the same effect as that of the Department. It holds that the authority to control men in the Naval Service can properly be exercised by a medical officer for the common weal. As it is in the case of civil communities, a man may have a case of walking typhoid or be insane and thus become a menace to the ship. Further than this, a man on the sick list imposes additional duty on others and it becomes the duty of

the medical officer to subject him to such strict restraint as is required for his recovery. It is not, however, apparent that it would be advisable to exercise that right in all cases. As a matter of fact, men are discharged from the Service by recommendations of boards of survey in certain cases of disability that would probably be relieved by operation, the patient declining surgical interference. This has been the case, notably in hernia, although a number of operations are performed each year on such cases, and almost invariably with success. Yet as the operation is one of some little gravity, the wishes of patients have been consulted.

WHITEHEAD AND HOWELL TORPEDOES.

In concluding his decision that the Whitehead torpedo does not infringe the Howell patent, rendered in the U. S. Circuit Court, E. D. of N. Y., Nov. 19, 1901, Judge Thomas said:

"To admiral Howell belongs the distinguished honor and service of suggesting the use of a rapidly revolving fly-wheel for the purpose of giving fixity of direction to a submarine boat, and for the purpose of steering the same by employing the motions resulting from its disturbance by deviating forces. That is, he made the fly-wheel and torpedo parts of a gyroscope, that either maintained its normal position, or automatically made use of its instability to right itself.

"Admiral Howell did not perceive, so far as can be gathered from the record, that a gyroscope proper could be mounted in the torpedo, complete in itself, and using no part of the torpedo in its combination, hence uninfluenced in its normal movement by any disturbance of the torpedo, and therefore not subject to sensible resultant motion, but in its turn remaining so fixed in all its parts as to influence the course of the torpedo by causing its steering engine to operate when its valve-arm came in collision with the practically stable pin in the outer ring. Even if this advantage was observed by Admiral Howell, it was excluded from the claim under consideration. The steering mechanism used in the Whitehead torpedo shows a meritorious advance in the art, and may not be condemned as an infringement of Admiral Howell's invention as expressed in the claim. The complainant's bill must be dismissed with costs."

The Whitehead torpedo was designed (at Tiume, Hungary,) in 1865, and the Howell five years later, 1870. The Whitehead was adopted by most European navies prior to 1880. The Howell's reached its developed form in 1885, and the first order for it, fifty torpedoes, was given by the U. S. Navy, Jan. 1, 1889. In 1891 the Navy Department also adopted the Whitehead, and over 400 have been supplied to the Navy. The Miller Board, appointed to pass on the merits of the two torpedoes, reported in favor of the Whitehead in February, 1897, and since then only Whiteheads have been purchased. As the Whitehead had no steering gear, and the Howell was directed by the gyroscopic action of its heavy fly-wheel, the Miller Board reported that the Howell was superior in accuracy on the horizontal plane. Late in 1896 Messrs. Whitehead & Co. developed the Obry gyroscopic steering gear, which is now fitted to all Whitehead torpedoes in use in our Navy.

It was claimed by the Howell Torpedo Co. that the Obry steering gear, the directive effect of which is due to the use of a gyroscope, operated on the principle of the steering mechanism of the Howell torpedo, and infringed the Howell patent of 1885. This suit was brought to enforce this claim of infringement, and decided against the Howell claim.

PROMOTIONS ON RETIRED LIST.

The following names should be added to our list of Army officers who come within the requirement of the bill, H. R. 10075 (see ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Feb. 1, p. 546), giving an increase of one grade in the rank of officers on the retired list. Colonels to be Brigadier Generals: E. P. Ewers, John F. Head. Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels: Eggon A. Koerber, Henry R. Brinkerhoff. Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels: Julius H. Patzki, Daniel G. Caldwell, George F. Robinson. Captains to be Majors: C. Thurston Greene, John Hamilton, John Conline, George H. McLoughlin, Edward J. Conway, David Schooley, J. Victor De Hanne, Leonard Hay. 1st Lieutenants to be Captains: Warren R. Dunton. Also the following if chaplains are included: Chaplains Dudley Chase, George W. Collier, Stephen G. Dodd, Osgood E. Herrick, Sherman M. Merrill, Francis H. Weaver, William H. Pearson, Winfield Scott, William F. Hubbard, I. Newton Ritner, Henry H. Hall.

Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, U. S. N., who was placed on the retired list for age on Feb. 9, was born in Georgia, and appointed to the Naval Academy from Nebraska in 1857. His first sea service after graduation was on the frigate St. Lawrence in 1861. He saw active service during the Civil War, serving on the Quaker City, and the steam-gunboat Conemaugh of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and took part in the attack on Morris Island, and Battery Gregg. He also served with the East Gulf and Brazil Squadrons, and in 1871-2 was on duty with the European fleet. Other duty includes that of Inspector of Ordnance at Philadelphia, in command of the Rio Bravo and Ticonderoga, between 1877-81; the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., 1882-85; captain Norfolk Navy Yard, 1892 to December, 1894, commanding the Atlanta in 1894, member of Examining and Retiring Boards in 1898, and at the time of his retirement was in command of the European Station.

2d Lieut. Charles E. Carpenter, 8th U. S. Inf., whose death by suicide is reported from the Philippines was appointed to the Army to date from Feb. 2, 1901.

Medical Director Thomas N. Penrose, U. S. N., retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, after a long service dating back to Nov. 11, 1861, when he entered the Navy. He was retired June 6, 1897.

The Chinese cruiser Hai-chi went to Manila for the purpose of paying honor to General Chaffee. The captain, Sah, says the Chinese regard Chaffee as their friend, and know how much China owes to his influence with the foreign generals when in Peking, and that the Chinese are being taught that their greatest friends among the foreigners are the Americans.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate on Feb. 7 passed the general pension appropriation bill, H. R. 8581.

The President has approved and signed the bill, S. 1948, granting a pension to the widow of Admiral Philip.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably S. 1103, to authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases. The bill has the approval of the Navy Department. The Committee has also reported favorably S. 192, authorizing the appointment of Allen V. Reed, now a captain on the retired list of the Navy, to be a rear-admiral on the retired list, with the rank and pay of said office. During the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress a favorable report was made from this Committee on a similar bill, but it was not reached for consideration. The report was an exhaustive one, and is appended as the present report. It states that "the committee, upon examination of the facts and circumstances, believes and reports that, in its opinion, the said Allen V. Reed, was grievously wronged in being deprived of the promotion and advancement which were his right and in being prematurely and peremptorily forced from the active service of the Navy, to which he had contributed his lifelong service and abilities."

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported adversely S. 1123, authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the Navy, as chief engineer, the name of P. J. McMahon, late Chief Engineer, U. S. N. Also S. 2587, to authorize the President to place the name of Archibald K. Eddowes on the retired list of the Navy, with the rank of Chief Engineer, U. S. N. The views of the Navy Department upon a similar bill in the Fifty-fifth Congress, which state that to carry out the provisions would create a new grade in the retired list and thereby establish an undesirable precedent, are appended to the Committee's report. Adverse report has also been made by the Committee on S. 2231, to waive the age limit in the case of Chief Boatswain's Mate Charles A. Wilson, U. S. N., and to warrant him as a boatswain in the Navy.

The Senate on Feb. 6 considered the joint resolution by Mr. Scott, for the appropriation of \$15,000 and the appointment of a board to investigate the practicability of constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Darien; the Board to consist of three members, one of whom shall be an Army engineer, one a civil engineer and one a contractor. The Army officer detailed from the Corps of Engineers is to receive no salary except that due to his rank. Mr. Scott said of the San Blas route: "Its first section is five miles of open cutting until it meets the range of mountains which traverses the Isthmus of Panama and the Isthmus of Darien. Through this range a tunnel five miles long, wide enough and of such a height as to admit the easy passage to and fro of the largest vessels, must be driven. Then would follow an open cut of thirteen miles to the Bayano River and thence seven miles along the river; or, if a tidal lock is to be avoided by open cut to Pearl Island Harbor, making a canal 30 miles long. It would have these leading advantages: It would be the only feasible sea-level canal route known; it would have fine harbors at its terminal; it would be the shortest and not an unhealthy route; it would not pass through an active volcanic belt." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Isthmian Canals.

In response to a resolution the Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Senate a statement showing the amounts authorized for the construction of new vessels under "Increase of the Navy," etc., which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The Senate on Feb. 10 received from the Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution, the reports of Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., and Rear Admiral A. Beardslee, U. S. N., retired, relating to the unveiling of the monument to Commodore Perry in Japan. Senator Hoar said that he had in his possession a number of extracts from Japanese newspapers sent by the Secretary of State containing an account of that celebration. He moved that the reports be printed, and with them the newspaper accounts of the celebration, which was agreed to.

The Senate on Feb. 6 received from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution, a copy of the statute against treason and sedition in force in the Philippines, which caused much debate, Senator Hoar holding that it was harsh and cruel in its provisions. Senator Foraker called attention to the fact that it was substantially based on the constitutional provision and the law on the subject in force in this country.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at its weekly meeting on Feb. 13, did not consider the nominations in the staff departments, but will await the reply of General Crozier before further action is taken. General Crozier is at present away from Washington on account of the recent death of his mother. It is understood that the matter of the staff nominations will be considered by the committee next week. Senator Foraker has been appointed a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to take the place of former Senator Sewell. The committee has held back its report on the following nominations: Major Frank F. Eastman, 28th Inf., to be commissary with the rank of major, April 1, 1901, vice Bullard; Major Robert L. Bullard, commissary, to be major of infantry from April 1, 1901, vice Eastman, 28th Inf. Objection has been made to the confirmation of these commissions on the ground that the exchange of an officer of the line with an officer of the staff is not to the interest of the Army. The matter has been referred to the Secretary of War for remark. The committee has received from the Secretary of War a report on the bill to make Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Medical Department, retired, a brigadier general on the retired list of the Army. The Secretary has stated that Colonel Greenleaf, having served in the Civil War, would be promoted in case of the passage of the bill now before Congress for the advancement of officers with Civil War service. He sees no necessity for special legislation in the case of this officer. The Adjutant General of the Army has made a very favorable report on the bill for the purchase of the Historical Register of the Army compiled by Mr. Francis B. Heiman.

The Senate on Feb. 11 passed, by a two-thirds vote, S. R. 2, amended to read as follows: "That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed for ratification by the legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by legislatures in three-fourths of the United States, shall be valid as a part of the said Constitution, namely: That the Fifty-eighth Congress and the term of office of the President and Vice-President shall continue until the last Thursday of April, in the year 1905, at noon, and the last Thursday of April, at noon, shall thereafter be substituted for the 4th day of March as the commencement and termination of Congress and of the terms of the President, Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall de-

volve upon them, before the last Thursday in April next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President."

The Senate on Feb. 11 passed S. R. 30, recognizing the able and gallant services of Capt. Francis Tuttle, Revenue-Cutter Service, his officers and men of the Bear; also the heroic services of Lieuts. David H. Jarvis, Ellsworth P. Bertholf, and Dr. Samuel J. Call, composing the overland expedition to Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, for the relief of imperiled whalers.

Acting on the recommendations of the Chiefs of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and Steam Engineering, the Secretary of the Navy has advised the committees on naval affairs of both houses of Congress that because of delay in the delivery of material and other causes, the work on vessels building has not progressed as rapidly as was expected at the time naval estimates were submitted, and that the estimates for "Increase of navy, construction and machinery" can be reduced by the sum of \$4,000,000, leaving the amount to be appropriated \$13,303,010 instead of \$17,303,010.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Senate, in response to a resolution, copies of all papers relating to the proposed extension of the Washington Navy Yard, and the estimated cost of such extension.

Mr. Carmack has introduced in the Senate a joint resolution, S. R. 54, "That the United States regard with extreme disfavor any movement having for its object the early or ultimate admission of the Philippine Islands as a State or States of the Union," etc., and that to confer the rights and privileges of citizens upon the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands would tend to destroy the integrity of the citizenship and to degrade the character of the Government of the United States. Also that to maintain the relation of sovereign and subject between the Government of the United States and a people under its dominion would be repugnant to the principles of the Constitution.

The Speaker of the House has signed the Urgent Decency bill.

The House on Feb. 7 agreed to an amendment to the bill H. R. 10847, making appropriation for legislative executive and judicial expenses for year ending June 30, 1903, providing that hereafter no public building or approaches thereto other than the Capitol and White House, shall be used in any manner in connection with ceremonies attending the inauguration of the President or other public function, except as expressly authorized by law. Mr. Bell of Colorado called attention to the abuse this amendment is intended to correct. He said that during the last inaugural a committee of private citizens built a platform to rent to the public over the splendid gate at the east of the War Department. It was given on condition that it would be removed immediately after the ceremonies and that no damage should be done. After the ceremonies were over the commander at the War Department ordered it removed. No attention was paid to him for days. In the meantime the platform and seats were burned, and in burning these the splendid granite columns, of the value of about \$3,000, were nearly ruined, and the committee refused to make any reparation whatever, although they had \$5,000 in their treasury from the sale of seats.

The House has passed a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution certain Revolutionary trophies at Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa. The trophies are two 3-pounder and five 4-pounder brass guns.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably, with minor amendments, S. 1321, to restore to the active list of the Navy the name of James G. Field, Assistant Surgeon, who was retired for physical disability in 1893. The bill has also received the approval of the Navy Department.

In his report on H. J. Res. 116, "authorizing the appointment of Mortimer H. Gerry as an assistant engineer, with the rank of junior lieutenant, on the retired list of the Navy," Secretary Long makes an adverse report and states the Navy Department's position on such cases as follows: "It has long been and still is the practice of this Department not to recommend for restoration to the Navy, either upon the active or retired list, persons who have left the Service of their own volition and afterwards seek re-instatement, except in specially meritorious cases, and in this instance it sees no reason for special legislation in behalf of Mr. Gerry."

The Navy Department has made an adverse report to the House Committee on Naval Affairs on H. R. 9538 "for the relief of William McC. Little, a lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy." The Bureau of Navigation has endorsed the bill as follows: "The injury which resulted ultimately in the retirement of Lieutenant Little was not incurred in the line of duty, and the Bureau regards his case as dissimilar to that of the officers whose retirement was brought about by injuries received while in the actual performance of their duties." Secretary Long, in his letter on this subject, calls the attention of the committee to the fact that Lieutenant Little is now fifty-five years of age and that he would, therefore, retire in seven years as a rear-admiral although he had seen no actual service in the Navy for sixteen years. The Secretary thinks that his reinstatement to the grade of captain would be unfair to the other officers in the Service who have remained on continuous duty.

House Document, No. 364, publishes a letter from the Secretary of the Navy submitting a detailed statement of expenditures of contingent appropriations of the Navy Department, in compliance with the requirements of Section 193 of the Revised Statutes, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Secretary Long has forwarded to the House Committee on Naval Affairs a report on House Bill 1564 "to promote Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, of the Navy, retired" and has made some interesting remarks in connection with the case. The report is adverse. The Secretary says that the Department could not favor the bill in consideration of the following law: "Hereafter there shall be no promotion or increase of pay in the retired list of the Navy, but the rank and pay of officers on the retired list shall be the same that they are when such officers shall be retired."

The House has received from the Secretary of the Navy a communication submitting an estimate of appropriation for investigating the means of burning liquid fuel for naval purposes.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on Feb. 10 received from the attorney for the Pacific Cable Company, which is desirous of securing a franchise for the construction of a Pacific cable, the form of a contract proposing to bind the Pacific Cable Company to the construction of a submarine cable between the Pacific Coast and Honolulu by Jan. 1 next, and to the Philippine Islands within the succeeding two years. The rate to be charged for Government messages is to be fixed by the Postmaster-General. It is guaranteed that they shall not exceed 15 cents a word to Hawaii and \$1 a word to the Philippines and to China.

A communication has been sent to Congressman Bates

from Picking Naval Garrison No. 4, Army and Navy Union, asking that section 3 of the bill for a Navy clerical corps, H. R. 7486, be amended by substituting for it the following: "Sec. 3. That all necessary clerical service on board vessels of the Navy, Coast Survey, Fish Commission, and all other clerical service in the Navy which may be performed by the members of the clerical corps while they are at sea or detailed on shore duty, and which shall be ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be performed by the members of said corps; and the corps shall be a permanent establishment of the Navy, and be counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law, and shall be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy: Provided, That there shall be nothing in this section and act which shall affect the civil service appointments or their pay and positions, and there shall be no appointments or assignments from the clerical corps to fill vacancies occurring in civil service positions at the navy yards and naval stations or in any department of the Navy." In a letter to Mr. Bates, the adjutant of the garrison says: "This should be done at once so that the measure, if passed, will not affect the pay or positions of civilian clerks employed in the Navy who come under the civil service rules; the enlisted clerical branch of the Navy who come under the civil service, as such a greedy action on the part of the enlisted branch would be entirely wrong and would conflict with the sacred objects of the civil service."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3653, Mr. Hoar.—For the protection of the President of the United States, and for other purposes: Providing for punishment with death of any person wilfully causing or attempting to cause the death of the President, Vice-President, or any officer upon whom the powers and duties of the President may devolve; provides for 30 years' imprisonment for instigating, advising or conspiring to commit the offense named, and 10 years for uttering or publishing threats to commit it; provides for the punishment as if guilty of the offense named of any person wilfully aiding to escape a person guilty of the offense; and finally, section 7 provides: "That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to select and detail from the Regular Army a sufficient number of officers and men to guard and protect the person of the President of the United States without any unnecessary display. And the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to make special rules and regulations as to dress, arms, and equipment and duties of said guard and shall publish only such parts of said rules and regulations as he may deem proper. That the additional expenses of such guard so detailed be paid out of the Treasury, on accounts to be certified by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Treasury."

S. 3656, Mr. Dietrich (for Mr. Millard).—To authorize the sale of a part of the Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, Neb.

S. 3657, Mr. McNery.—To transfer Baton Rouge Barracks to the Louisiana State College.

S. 3676, Mr. Depew.—To authorize the Secretary of War to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, Constitution Island, in the State of New York. Appropriates \$15,000 for this purpose.

S. 3709, Mr. Burrows.—To provide for the payment of a bounty to District of Columbia Volunteers of April, 1861.

S. 3753, Mr. Deboe.—That Morris C. Hutchins, who was engaged in almost continuous military operations during more than four years of the Civil War, and was appointed by President McKinley, June 4, 1898, as major and chief quartermaster, U. S. Vols., be placed on the retired list of the Army as a major, the rank in which he held when discharged June 30, 1901.

S. 3791, Mr. Millard.—To provide suitable medals for the officers and crew now surviving of the United States vessel of war Kearsarge who were on board of said vessel at the time the Confederate vessel of war Alabama was sunk by the Kearsarge off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864.

S. 3797, Mr. Rawlins.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver old pieces of ordnance to the organization known as the Utah Indian War Veterans.

S. 3817, Mr. Wellington.—To pay Isabella Ray McGunagle, widow of Lieut. Comdr. Wilson McGunagle, U. S. N., the difference of pay between master and lieutenant in the Navy from Sept. 15, 1895, the date of his promotion, to April 1, 1898, the date from which he received pay as lieutenant.

S. 3825, Mr. Allison.—Authorizing the appointment as a brigadier general on the retired list of a medical officer on the retired list for distinguished service. (This applies to Col. Joseph R. Smith.)

H. Res. 123, Mr. Rixey.—Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the House: First, The amount of the fines collected from the Volunteers furnished by the several States and Territories in the war with Spain. Second, whether said fines have been kept as a separate fund, and whether the same so remain.

H. R. 123, Mr. Rixey.—Resolved, that the Committee on Naval Affairs report to the House: First, Whether the Government navy yards, and if so, which, are properly equipped and prepared for the building of Government ships, and the class of ships. Second, said committee will also report as to the advantages and disadvantages of building said ships in the navy yards.

H. J. Res. 146, Mr. Allen.—Authorizing the President to restore and appoint Hamilton H. Blunt to be captain of infantry, U. S. A.

H. J. Res. 150, Mr. Stewart.—Giving the thanks of Congress to Capt. Charles A. De Arnaud, on the staff of Gen. Fremont, Missouri Volunteers, for very important and meritorious services rendered to the country in 1861.

H. R. 9632, Mr. Rixey.—For the allowance of claims of certain citizens of Virginia for damage to their property incident to the encampment at Manassas and march from Camp Alder to the Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, as recommended by a board of officers appointed for the consideration of claims for damages to property by Volunteer soldiers with the war with Spain. The amounts vary from \$3 to \$427.

H. R. 10923, Mr. Jones.—To provide for the erection, at Fredericksburg, Va., of the monument to the memory of Gen. Hugh Mercer, ordered by Congress, April 1777.

H. R. 11000, Mr. Rixey.—Transfers jurisdiction over a portion of the Arlington estate to the Secretary of Agriculture.

H. R. 11006, Mr. Mondell.—Appropriates \$200 for a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, provided that the site of the proposed monument, or not less than one-fourth of an acre, situated upon the most highly portion of Massacre Hill, shall be donated to the United States.

H. R. 11009, Mr. Greene.—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to bestow medals upon 1st Lieut. David H. Jarvis, 2d Lieut. Ellsworth P. Bertholf, and Samuel J. Call, surgeon, all of the Revenue Cutter Service.

H. R. 11101, Mr. Southard.—Appropriates \$20,000 for a naval training station on Lake Erie at or near Toledo, Ohio, to be located by a commission to consist of three naval officers not below the rank of Lieutenant.

H. R. 11173, Mr. Cooper.—To provide for the selection of a site for the establishment of a navy yard and dry dock on or near Sabine Pass, or the Neches or Sabine Rivers, in the State of Texas, by a commission of two competent naval officers and one competent Army officer of the Engineer Corps. Appropriates \$2,500 for their expenses.

H. R. 11240, Mr. Bristow.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to cede to the State of New York a portion of the cob dock, New York Navy Yard.

PRESIDO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Feb. 6, 1902.

The big troopship Thomas with a large amount of freight, a large passenger list, and 1,500 recruits sailed Saturday, Feb. 1, for Manila. Among the passengers on the Thomas were: Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Noble, Major William Paulding, Col. and Mrs. A. S. Burt, Major and Mrs. W. O. Owen, Lieuts. R. W. Buchanan, L. T. Baker, W. P. Screws, G. J. Hasson and R. A. Caldwell.

A large number of recruits who arrived from Columbus Barracks Sunday, Feb. 2, have measles and cases seem to be breaking out in the entire detachment. The doctors have recommended that the men be held here some time before sailing for Manila.

An engagement of much interest and one which has called forth much favorable comment is that of Miss Marion Eells of San Francisco, and Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, U. S. A. No date has been set for the marriage of the couple, and it is said that the engagement will be of long duration, as both Lieutenant Babcock and Miss Eells are young.

Lieuts. Henry S. Greenleaf, W. R. Bettison, S. D. Embick, Ralph P. Brower and C. C. Collins were among the guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Brigham and the Misses Brigham at an informal party Saturday evening, at their home on Broadway.

The beautiful quarters of Rear-Admiral Glass at Goat Island were thrown open Tuesday, Jan. 28, for one of the prettiest luncheons of the season. The table decorations were large bowls of yellow jonquils and dainty ferns. During the luncheon the band from the Pensacola rendered a most enjoyable program.

Rear-Admiral Frank Wildes, who is on his way to the China station to be junior squadron commander of the Asiatic fleet, is a guest at the California Hotel.

Mrs. Rawles, wife of Col. Jacob B. Rawles, entertained 250 friends at a matinee tea Saturday afternoon Feb. 1. The handsome quarters of Colonel Rawles were most beautifully decorated in the Artillery colors. Mrs. Rawles was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Rawles, Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Rethers, Mrs. Millar, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Rumbough, Mrs. White, Miss White, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Turnbull.

The wedding of Miss Maud Mullins, of San Francisco, and Dr. J. R. Clark was solemnized Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, in Grace Church. Dr. Clark, who served in the garrison as a contract surgeon for some months, has a host of friends among the Army and Navy officers in the harbor. Lieut. C. C. Collins was best man.

Lieut.-Col. B. D. Price was given a hearty welcome by his many friends when he arrived in the garrison in command of the famous 4th Infantry. He was the recipient of congratulations from the time he arrived until he departed for his new station in Texas, so proud were his friends of the record made by him and his regiment during their service in the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. Price spent what time they could spare in social circles with their daughter Mrs. Howland, wife of Major Carver Howland, at her beautiful home at Fort McDowell, Angel Island.

The residence of Mrs. O'Donnell on Jan. 31 was the scene of a pretty wedding when her daughter, Miss Catherine C. O'Donnell, became the wife of Lieut. John M. Craig, U. S. A. Lieut. and Mrs. Craig sailed for Manila Feb. 1 on the transport Tnomas.

Mrs. Potter, wife of Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, U. S. A., left Jan. 31 for San Antonio, Tex., to join her husband.

Capt. J. L. Hayden, who has been in quarantine for almost a week with a case of supposed smallpox, has been relieved and will soon be able to report for duty. He is recovering rapidly from what was found to be a case of chickenpox.

The home of Lieut. Edward Hale Campbell, U. S. N., has been brightened by the advent of a son who was born Jan. 29. Lieutenant Campbell is at present on the battleship Iowa, which is at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Mrs. Girard, wife of Col. A. C. Girard, was a charming hostess at a Chinese luncheon Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 12. The decorations were entirely Oriental, many being curious and beautiful articles collected by Mrs. Girard on her trip to the Orient. Red, green and yellow were in evidence throughout the house. The place cards were extremely pretty, being done in gilt and water colors. Covers were laid for twenty-six. Mrs. Girard's guests were: Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Rethers, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Goodale, Miss Daniels, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Geord, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Andrews, Mrs. McNair, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. White, Miss White, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Keene, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Patten, Mrs. Hanefy, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Jenks, Miss Todd and Miss Miller.

Capt. I. C. Jenks and Capt. H. H. Pattison, of the discharge camp at Angel Island, who have been suffering from poison oak, have recovered and reported for duty.

Mrs. Silas Casey and Miss Casey, the wife and daughter of Admiral Casey, returned from Honolulu on the steamship Sierra on Jan. 27.

Army officers registering at department headquarters during the week were: Lieut. C. D. Dudley, Capt. J. C. Byron, Lieut. John H. Hughes, Capt. Edward F. Horr, Lieut. Percy Willis, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Noble, Lieut. John W. Barnes, Capt. Francis P. Siviter, Capt. W. H. Chapman, Lieut. R. W. Thompson, Lieut. George W. England, Lieut. M. M. Keck, Lieut. H. L. James and Lieut. A. J. Booth.

FORT RILEY, KAN.

Fort Riley, Kan., Feb. 9, 1902.

Lieut. Beverly F. Browne, Art. Corps, is visiting at Philadelphia, Pa., during a short leave of absence.

The movement of the 1st Squadron of the 14th Cavalry to the Department of the Colorado began on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8. Troop C, bound for Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., pulled out at a few minutes after 5 o'clock, followed shortly after by Troop A, destined for Fort D. A. Russell. Troop A, however, will ultimately take station at Fort Washakie in the spring, when the trails are passable for troops and a wagon train. Music was not wanting to bid the departing warriors God speed, and the usual "Girl I Left Behind Me" was decidedly in evidence with her tear-stained countenance. It was not until 11:45 on the following day, Sunday, with the air clear and crisp that Headquarters and Troops B and D, to take station at Fort Huachuca, were ready to move on their long Southern journey to the land of the Apache, of

cactus and sand. The troops had marched to the depot escorted by the 4th Cavalry Band, to the tune of the "Soldier's Farewell," where they were met by the assembled garrison and the 9th Artillery Corps Band. The few minutes before departure were given over to the final goodbyes and an impromptu concert by the Artillery Band. Sharply at 11:45 the long train steamed out to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and the rousing cheers of the remaining garrison. The officers accompanying the squadron were: Major C. M. O'Connor, commanding; Lieut. George M. Russell, Squadron Quartermaster and Commissary and commanding Troop B, and Lieut. Allen C. Keyes, commanding Troop D.

Lieut. George Williams, 14th Cav., has been directed to remain on duty at Fort Riley until further orders, to report to Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., for duty. Owing to the probable promotions to occur in the latter regiment his transfer is a probability.

The German tendered the officers and ladies of the garrison by the officers of the 4th Cavalry on Thursday evening, Feb. 6, will shine with a brilliant lustre among the many social events of this winter season. Officers and ladies spared no pains to make this terpsichorean diversion complete in its every detail, and if the unbounded happiness and unstinted praise of their guests was their goal the result passed their most sanguine expectations. For several days jolly working parties of officers and ladies were busy in the hall of the Administration Building, festooning, draping, decorating and adding a touch or a suggestion here and there. The catering arrangements were in the hands of Munro & Co. of Kansas City.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, with Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., heading, the first figure of the cotillion was begun. The favors were gold and silver pins. At midnight a supper was served in the dining room below, the salads, entrees, ices and champagne being of the best. Dancing was continued until four o'clock, when the revellers departed. The following guests from outside points were present: Mrs. F. L. Dodd, wife of Major Dodd, A. G., and daughter, from Omaha; Mrs. Fanning, sister of Mrs. Keyes, from Chicago, Ill.; Capt. T. R. Rivers and wife; Miss Fenelow, Lieut. H. A. Sievert and wife, Lieuts. L. W. Prunty, Douglas McCaskey, Grayson V. Heidt, F. W. Hershler, and S. A. Purviance, of Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Col. Camillo C. Carr, 4th Cav., rejoined the post last week from Omaha, Neb., where he has been in command of the Department of the Missouri, during the absence of Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates in the East. Colonel Carr assumed command of the post on Friday, relieving Col. George B. Rodney, Art. Corps, who commanded during his absence.

Bids will shortly be advertised for calling for the erection of two sets of barracks at this post, one for the Cavalry, the other for the Artillery post. The Cavalry barracks will have accommodations for two troops, while the Artillery barracks will have accommodations for one battery. Both will be of the latest modern construction. This is but the inception of the large amount of building to be inaugurated in this post during this year and the next.

Lieut. Theodore Schultz, 14th Cav., left for Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., in advance of the 14th Cav., to receipt for property and stores. Mrs. Schultz accompanied the Lieutenant.

Lieut. John K. Hume, 14th Cav., recently appointed, is at New Rochelle, N. Y., on two months' leave of absence.

Miss Hayne, sister of Lieut. Paul T. Hayne, 14th Cav., and her friend, Miss Moorman, recent guests of the Lieutenant's, departed for Macon, Ga., last week. Both young ladies have been greatly sought after in the post's large social circle and their absence will be keenly felt. Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Engineer Corps, recently transferred from the Artillery, is casually at the post, awaiting orders.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Lillian Dakin of Chicago, to Capt. H. B. Crosby, 14th Cav., on Tuesday, Feb. 12. The Captain is at present on leave of absence in the Windy City. Capt. S. M. P. Rutherford, 4th Cav., and Capt. William Lassiter, Art. Corps, and Lieuts. George Williams, 14th Cav., Paul T. Hayne, Jr., 14th Cav., and Beverly F. Browne, Art. Corps, from this post, will attend the nuptial ceremony.

Preparations are in progress for a smoker in the "Mess Hall Theatre" on Feb. 20. Boxing, wrestling and a first class vaudeville performance will constitute the bill for the evening.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 10, 1902.

Capt. Richard Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, stated to-day that it would be possible for the Naval Academy to turn out the first class as competent Naval officers in March, but that it was very much hoped by the Naval Academy authorities that it would not be necessary, both for the good of the service and for the individual cadets.

The last six months of the academic course is given over to exceedingly practical exercises in professional subjects. The feeling among the cadets is also that they would lose all the reward of their arduous work if they left the Academy in March. The athletic and social features which will mark the spring are particularly interesting this year and culminate in the grand June ball. About the only cadets who would welcome such an order would be the members of the second class, who would succeed to the rank and privileges now held by the first class. The departure of the first class in March would make any good showing in athletics this season almost impossible, as most of the members of the crew and athletic teams are first classmen.

The resignations of Naval Cadets N. J. Holland, of Pennsylvania, third class, E. B. Woodworth, of Texas; P. E. D. Nagle, New York City, and W. H. Booth, of Virginia, members of the fourth class, have been accepted by the Navy Department. Cadets W. J. Coveney, of Pennsylvania, and C. N. Stanton, of Iowa, of the fourth class, have sent in their resignations to the Navy Department.

The German Training Ship Von Moltke, Captain Franz, with 59 German cadets aboard, arrived in the Annapolis Roads at 2:30 P. M. on Feb. 5, from Baltimore, where she has been spending the past ten days. As the Naval Academy is not a saluting station, no shots were exchanged between the guns on the Moltke and those of the Academy. On the arrival of the ship, Lieut. H. J. Ziegemeier, aide to Superintendent Wainwright, went out on the United States tug Standish and bid the officers and cadets welcome to the Naval Academy. Official calls were made by the Superintendent, the Commandant of Cadets, and Governor John Walter Smith. Superintendent Wainwright and Commander Colahan paid their call to the Moltke at 9:30 next morn-

ing, and Governor Smith did the same later in the day. The German officers and cadets were entertained at dinner by the Superintendent, who also tendered them a reception on Friday night, and Saturday night they attended the officers' hop. The tug Standish was turned over to the German visitors for their own use while here. On Sunday evening at 8 o'clock the Moltke weighed anchor and proceeded down the bay. Her next stop will be at Dartmouth, England, after which she will sail direct for Kiel, Germany.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1902.

Callum Hall has been frequently called into requisition during the past week for entertainments of various kinds. On Friday evening a fine concert program was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience gathered in the spacious Thayer Hall.

On Saturday afternoon the children of the post were entertained by the Misses Margaret, Catherine and Master Joe Treat at a "Calico" party, given in the Assembly Room, on the ground floor of Memorial Hall. The party began at 4 and lasted until 7, and during those three hours as much fun and frolic were crowded in as one could well imagine.

On Saturday evening Thayer Hall was the scene of a brilliant spectacle. The 100th Night Hop was never more fully attended. The guests were received by Mrs. Kneeder, who assisted Cadet Valliant.

Again on Tuesday evening Thayer Hall was filled with dancers, the occasion being the last officers' hop before Lent. Among other entertainments given during the week were card parties by Mrs. Hobbs and Mrs. Barnum. Both occurred on Friday. Mrs. Hobbs entertained a number of friends in honor of her guest Mrs. Burr, wife of Captain Burr of the Ordnance. The game played was euchre. "Progressive Hearts" was the game enjoyed by the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Barnum in the evening. On Tuesday afternoon the Ladies' Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Christian.

The meeting of the Ladies Reading Club was held at Mrs. Edgerton's on Thursday afternoon. "A trip to Norway" was the subject of a very entertaining paper read by the hostess.

Mrs. W. Tod Helmuth of New York, was the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton last week.

The Rev. Dr. Van der Water preached at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday morning, and again in the evening.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting was held at 6:30 in the Cadet Chapel, and to this the congregation, which usually assembles at 8 o'clock, was invited. The attendance of the cadets was very large. It was entirely voluntary, but many were present beside the members of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Van der Water, who is Chaplain of Columbia College, held the interest of all in the addresses at both services.

The season of Lent will be observed by the usual number of services at the Cadet Chapel, and also by the service for Cadets in the Y. M. C. A. Hall each morning of the week on the return of the battalion from breakfast.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 11, 1902.

A reception and dance were given at the New Planters, by Mrs. Clemens and her daughters, Mrs. Powhatan Clark and Miss Clemens, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, and was largely attended.

The cotillion given by the 4th Cavalry at Fort Riley Thursday, Feb. 6, was attended by a number from Fort Leavenworth. Among those present from here were Capt. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. Scherer, Capt. and Mrs. Sievert, Mrs. Powhatan Clark, Captain Hughes, the Misses Dodd of Omaha, Miss Fenlon, Lieutenants McCaskey, Hershler and Purviance.

Miss Mary McLaughry entertained with an informal dinner Friday evening at her home at the post. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Scherer, Mrs. Powhatan Clark, Miss Clemens, Misses Dadds of Omaha, Lieutenants Hershler, McCaskey and Alstaetter, Dr. Smith and Dr. Updyke.

Captain Williams will come from Little Rock, Ark., Monday to attend the Bal Poudre at Pope Hall on Feb. 11.

Capt. and Mrs. Sievert of the post will leave soon for a visit in Washington, D. C. Captain and Mrs. McCarthy spent Thursday of last week in Kansas City.

Miss Blanch McGough of the city entertained with a dinner last Thursday. The decorations were roses and carnations. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Sievert, Mrs. Powhatan Clark, Miss Clemens, Miss Elsie Reasoner of St. Louis, Miss Mabel Hanna of Cleveland, Ohio, Arthur Ellsworth Thomas of New York and Captain Hughes.

Capt. T. B. Hacker, who has been relieved from duty at Washington, arrived at the post Saturday morning with his wife.

A hop was given by the officers of the post at Pope Hall on Monday evening, Feb. 10.

Mrs. Daniel E. McCarthy entertained the Matrons' Card Club Friday afternoon at her home at the post in her usual charming manner.

In sad contrast with the gaiety of the week was the death on Friday, Feb. 7, of Mrs. H. H. Van Kirk, wife of the post surgeon. Mrs. Van Kirk was only 29 years of age and the cause of her death was heart disease. Dr. Van Kirk returned to this country only a short time ago from the Philippines, where he spent two years. They had been at the post only one week. The mother of Mrs. Van Kirk was present when she died. The remains were taken to Ohio for burial.

Post Quartermaster Sergt. Thomas Grant, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was very pleasantly surprised on Sunday, Feb. 9, when the Quartermaster presented him with a silver tea set and tray, the gift of a number of the Sergeant's admiring friends. The occasion of the gift was the approaching retirement of Sergeant Grant and his probable location in California. The thirty years' service of the Sergeant have been unusually active and varied and filled with usefulness. He saw service under General Stanley against the Sioux in 1872 and 1873, and under General Crook against the Apaches. Notwithstanding all his arduous service the Sergeant's health is perfect and he has many happy years ahead of him to enjoy the well earned relief from duty. His career as a post quartermaster sergeant has been conspicuous for his detail at most of the large posts in the Army; notably West Point and Fort Sheridan. He has the ability to combine rigorous and rigid administration with a genial and courteous manner, and will carry with him the best wishes of his many friends.

SOCIAL LIFE AT ILOILO.

Iloilo, Panay, P. I., Dec. 31, 1901.

General Hughes and his aides, Lieutenants Congers and Croft, with Captain Simmons and Dr. Brooke, were the hosts of a delightful Thanksgiving dancing party on Nov. 27. The General's quarters were radiant with palms, flags and lanterns, the inspiring music was furnished by the municipal band of Iloilo. The punch was served in a brilliantly lighted corner of the corridor, from two very large shells resting in banks of ferns, in cosy nooks of the beautifully tiled balcony, looking toward the sea. The guests rested and chatted between dances.

On the stroke of twelve, mess call sounded and the guests repaired to the large banquet hall below, where covers were laid for seventy-five guests, among whom were: Major Glenn, J. A.; Colonel and Mrs. Hyde, Major F. A. Smith, I. G.; Major and Mrs. Turrill, Major and Mrs. Brown, Colonel Colton, Captain and Mrs. Bundy, Captain and Mrs. Bailey, Captain and Mrs. McGregor, Major Noble, A. G.; Captains Wildman, Stivers, Carson, Darnell, Jones, Lieutenants O'Connor, Odlin, Houston, Rockhill, Hartsock, Purdy, Start, Milliken and Gwyn, Judge and Mrs. Bates, Judge Carson, Messrs. Powell and Stivers, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Van Tuyl, Mrs. Brown, the Misses Turrill, the Misses Brown, Miss Myers, Miss Mayor.

Judge and Mrs. Bates, who have moved into the palatial residence of Senor Delarama, entertained at dinner the members of the Supreme Court, which was holding session during the latter part of November. Following the dinner a hop was given in the spacious ball room. The ball room is one of the most beautiful in the islands, being finished in white mahogany, six very large Venetian mirrors reflecting the gay assemblage. The room was brilliant with chandeliers, from which hung hundreds of cut glass pendants. The dining room was a bower of tropical beauty. The table, laid for one hundred guests, was resplendent with cut glass and silver, with two large silver candelabras, a most magnificent silver vase of flowers in the centre, and decorated with ferns and red hydrangeas. Champagne was served during the evening, also a most refreshing punch. Judge and Mrs. Bates were assisted by Senor Delarama. The following guests were present: General Hughes, Major Noble, Major Glenn, Captain and Mrs. Kennon, from Negros; Major Watrous, Major and Mrs. Brown, Major and Mrs. Hyde, Captain and Mrs. Bailey, Captain and Mrs. Bundy, Captain and Mrs. Gleason, from Negros; Captain and Mrs. McGregor, Captains Wildman, Darnell, Carson and Jones, Dr. Jones, Lieutenant Rockhill, Captains Simmons, Conger and Croft, Dr. Brooke, Captain Ray and wife, Lieutenants Houston, O'Connor and Heidt, Colonel Colton, Lieutenants Mulliken and Staat, Mr. Powell, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Van Tuyl, the Misses Turrill, the Misses Brown, Major and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Myers, Miss Mayor, Captain Healey, Dr. Gwynn, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Judge Carson, Judge Wilbur and wife, Judge Ickis, and others.

The friends of General Hughes were entertained at an impromptu hop given the night before his departure for the States at his lovely quarters on Calle de Hughes. The gaiety of the occasion was dampened by the thought that he and his staff, who have been such an addition to the festivities of Iloilo, would leave on the morrow. The General has endeared himself both socially and officially to all who know him, and his friends feel that he can not be replaced. He was given quite an ovation as he went down to the boat, the municipal band and nearly all of the citizens having assembled to see him off.

The moving of department headquarters to Cebu takes several of Iloilo's most popular officers. Captain Wildman of the Signal Corps, Lieutenant Wallace, Major Watrous, Colonel Smith and others.

Mrs. Van Tuyl and daughter, Olive, and Miss Myers, are making a tour of the islands on the transport Relief, which touches at Zamboanga, Jolo, Batangas, Manila and other points. Major and Mrs. Taggart and several officers are also on board.

Paymaster and Mrs. Ray have relieved Major Watrous and are at home at the Casade Monasteries.

Mrs. King and daughters are spending a few weeks in Japan.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Uneasy" undoubtedly selected an appropriate nom-de-plume, for his communication in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 1. Probably he was uneasy—while the Revenue Cutter Service was at the front co-operating with the Army and Navy in the late war, by order of the President of the United States.

The record of the Revenue Cutter Service is too well established on the pages of history, both in military and civil exploits, to be questioned. It has received and deserved the commendation of statesmen, soldiers and naval officers, high in authority, who have attested their appreciation of the excellence and devotion to duty, characteristics of the corps, interwoven in its career extending over one hundred years.

It has numbered on its roll of honor such men as Preble, one of the ablest and brightest stars that adorn the Naval crown of glory. Porter, grandfather to the late admiral, and a continental hero, commanded a revenue cutter, as an officer of the corps. John Fester Williams, one of the distinguished fighters in the Revolution, who was foremost in assisting to humble the meteor flag, when England claimed to be Mistress of the seas, and carried on her Naval roster the legend, "The wind and sea is England's proud domain, and not a sail but by permission spreads." Williams helped to have that boast effaced from the records. Richard Taylor, O'Brien, and many others known to fame in the Continental Navy were selected by Washington in person, as worthy to bear a commission in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Then again, the corps furnished for the Navy during the quasi French war, Hugh Campbell, who at one time commanded Old Ironsides, and died a commodore. Brown and Leonard also were transferred, receiving the commissions of lieutenants commandant.

The rank of Rear Admiral may be bestowed upon the Revenue Cutter Service, with the lapse of time and in the rapid evolution of this rapid and wonderful age, and it would not find the Service unprepared to assume and worthily discharge the duties pertaining to that high rank. But should it be conferred?

ONE OF THE SENIORS.

A QUESTION OF JUSTICE.

New York, Feb. 9, 1902.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A little less than a year before the Spanish war broke out a gallant soldier of the rebellion passed serenely to his rest. While he lived he would sometimes say, if things went the wrong way, "There is no justice in this world!" If he were alive to-day he would say it with unusual emphasis. He would have gone to Cuba with his company; he would have gained his majority in 1898, and would have been retired for age in 1901 with the rank of lieutenant colonel, to which he would have been promoted a few months before his retirement, and would surely have been with his regiment in the field. But the bill which is intended to reward the veterans would pass him by simply for the reason that he had not been a lieutenant colonel for a year, notwithstanding he would have been on the firing line for three years.

In your list of "Retired officers to be promoted," you give sixty-four colonels, three of whom went to Cuba and the Philippines, and twenty-one lieutenant colonels, four of whom did likewise. Nearly all of the gentlemen who will have increased rank were retired some years before 1898. Two of them who were retired while the war (1898-1901) was in progress did not accompany their regiments to the front, but remained at comfortable stations in the United States; yet they will be promoted; while others will not, because of the one year limit, notwithstanding they went to the front and stayed on the line till the law of 1882 forced them to retire.

Now, where is the justice in this?

OPEQUAN

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a reader, I have yet to see in your paper one word in defense of the injustices heaped upon the heads of pay clerks of the U. S. Navy. In your issue of Feb. 1, under "Needs of the Navy," I see that the Secretary of the Navy has seen fit to give our corps another set-back, which we do not deserve. We are not in any way civil clerks. We are subject to court-martial, and amenable to the Navy Regulations. Admiral Sampson in an endorsement, on file in the Department, favoring our bill of last session of Congress, makes the following statement: "I am of the opinion that this measure would tend to increase the value of the services of the officers concerned, and would thus be a benefit to the Service, and would remove all apparently unjust discrimination against a class of officers whose duties are as military as those of many commissioned officers."

It is a well known fact among officers that pay clerks are depended upon by paymasters of ships and stations for the satisfactory rendition of accounts, and should receive some credit, at least, for the excellent records made by paymasters. These facts you must be aware of, and yet not one word appears in your excellent paper favoring any legislation for their benefit. What have you to say?

PAYMASTER'S CLERK.

STATE TROOPS.

The District of Columbia Militia will be ordered out on Feb. 24 for escort duty in Washington upon the occasion of the arrival of Prince Henry in that city. Fourteen hundred Krag-Jorgensen rifles have been received from the War Department.

There is some dissension in the Naval Battalion of the District of Columbia, and a few days since some 35 men requested their discharge. Lieut. Comdr. Sherburne G. Hopkins, commanding the Battalion, has issued an order relieving Lieutenant Brummett from command of the Fern. Lieutenant Commander Hopkins has also addressed a communication to each of his division commanders setting forth that it is desired hereafter to enlist only such men as have been seen in the Regular Navy or the Merchant Marine. It seems that a number of wholly inexperienced men have enlisted solely for the sake of wearing a uniform, and, it is declared, they make a practice of evading all duty.

Quartermaster General George B. Newton, Connecticut National Guard, in his annual report, reviews the work of the year, which has been on the whole satisfactory, the camp at Niantic having been much improved, and new equipment provided for the light battery. General Newton suggests that the Naval Militia have an exercise post nearer at hand than Fisher's Island, probably near Niantic, and that the 1st Regiment be provided with a new and commodious armory, with room for the quartermaster general's department.

General Wanser, of New Jersey, has been appointed major general commanding the Division of New Jersey to succeed the late General Sewell, and the appointment has been confirmed by the Senate. He had been the acting commander of the division since General Sewell was taken ill, more than a year ago. Governor Murphy, of New Jersey, has issued orders for the formation of a new regiment, to be known as the 5th Infantry, with headquarters at Paterson, where there already exists a magnificent armory building, which escaped the recent fire so destructive to Paterson. Captain Ross, of Co. A, 5th Infantry, as the senior officer, has assumed command of the new regiment, and under the order of the Governor, the following companies of the 1st Infantry were transferred to the new 5th Regiment: Co. A, Captain Ross, Jr., Passaic; Co. C, Captain Shaw, Paterson; Co. K, Captain Scanlon, Paterson; Co. M, Captain Van Malraven, Paterson. The transfer of the companies leaves four vacancies in the 1st Infantry, which will be filled by recruiting companies in Essex county. At the great fire in Paterson, N. J., on Feb. 9, the city was practically under martial law. The police being powerless to protect the burnt district and maintain order, companies of the 1st Regiment, of National Guard, were ordered out, in command of Col. E. A. Campbell, and rendered excellent service. They began patrolling the streets through which the flames had swept as soon as darkness set in. Colonel Campbell arranged the guard duty shifts of two hours on and four hours off.

The 69th New York, Colonel Duffy, will parade on St. Patrick's Day, and attend divine service in the cathedral.

Major General Roe will review the Second Signal Corps on Thursday evening, Feb. 27.

The 116th annual review of the 8th New York, Colonel Jarvis, will be held on Friday evening, Feb. 21. Adjutant General Henry will review.

One of the largest audiences ever in the armory of the 23d New York assembled there on the occasion of the review by Mayor Low, on the evening of Feb. 8, and

there was standing room only. The Mayor was greeted with a great demonstration of enthusiasm, and the regiment made an exceptionally fine appearance. An enjoyable band concert was given preliminary to the review. The formation for review was in 12 commands of 16 files each, divided into three battalions. Major Stokes commanding the first, Captain Clark the second, and Captain Praeger the third. The formation in line of masses under the direction of Adjutant Wingate was splendidly executed, and the regiment presented a splendid appearance as it was turned over to General Barnes, its colonel. After this came evening parade, which was taken by Lieutenant Colonel Brady. In all three events the regiment made a fine appearance, and showed conclusively the progress it has been making. Among the many present were General McLeer, Major Elstein, U. S. A., Colonel Eddy, 47th regiment, Gen. J. B. Frothingham. Dancing followed the military exercises.

A correspondent of the New York Times, W. Davies, criticising the proposition to reform the militia, says: "A much more sensible and inexpensive plan would be to abolish the National Guard entirely, and in place thereof the State should contribute to the National Government sufficient money for the support of two regiments of regular soldiers, who during times of peace could be centrally situated within the State, under the control of the State authorities, and used for the same purpose as the Guard is now, giving the Government in time of war the privilege of their services for National defense. Were every State to do this we should have an immense army of real soldiers for less than it now costs to keep an imaginary one, and the country would know the full extent of its bulwark in case of need. Then those magnificent armories could be handed over to the people, to whom they belong, the drill-rooms to be used in the winter for indoor sports, musical festivals, band concerts, etc., for the masses, while the rest of the building could be turned into a public gymnasium."

The companies of the 7th New York will assemble for drill in the School of the Battalion, as follows: Companies D and G, Monday, Feb. 10; E and F, Tuesday, Feb. 11; B and I, Thursday, Feb. 13; A and H, Friday, Feb. 14; C and K, Wednesday, Feb. 19. Each battalion of two companies will be divided into three commands.

The annual competitive drill of the First Naval Battalion of New York was held at the armory of the 71st Regiment, N. G., N. Y., Feb. 5. The Fourth Division, Lieut. E. N. Robinson, were the winners of the competition, and were awarded the honor to carry the colors. The judges were Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Lieut. C. E. Gilpin, U. S. N., and Lieut. E. N. Harmon, 2d Battalion, N. M. The competition was followed by evening parade. The battalion being under the command of Comdr. W. B. Franklin, with Lieut. (J. G.) R. Raynor, as adjutant, at which time 10-year long-service medals were distributed by Captain Satterlee to Lieut. W. J. Henderson, Lieut. R. W. Candler, Lieut. H. N. Fletcher, Lieut. (J. G.) D. N. B. Sturgis, Lieut. (J. G.) L. M. Josephthal, Chief Boatwain's Mate W. T. Zerega, Boatwain's Mate R. S. Case and Gun Captain, 1st Class, W. E. Hannigan, Capt. J. W. Miller, commander of the Naval Militia, N. Y., presented the medals. The Second Division was awarded the Duncan cup for proficiency in marksmanship. The presentation was made by Comdr. William Butler Duncan, Jr., a former commander of the Battalion. Assistant Paymaster Josephthal presented gold medals to the only remaining charter members of the battalion, Lieutenant Henderson, Lieutenant (J. G.) Sturgis, Chief Boatwain's Mate Zerega, Gun Captain Hannigan, and Assistant Paymaster Josephthal. The evening parade was followed by a review, after which there was dancing.

Twenty-five members of Company G, 12th New York, under Sergt. F. J. Laughlin, gave its celebrated musical drill on Feb. 5 at the annual ball of the John J. Weber Association, and won additional fame. The company executes the drill precisely the same as Regulars do. Among the officers present were Major Huston, Captain Stebbins, Lieutenant Robb, Sergeant Major Adair, Drum Major Menzies, Sergeants Fennell, McDermott and Corrie.

SHORTER SERVICE FOR PHILIPPINES.

Calbayog, Samar, P. I.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

May I use your columns to make a few remarks which will, I am sure, be endorsed by many who are out here in the Philippines?

We read in the columns of your JOURNAL and in the many papers of the States of the advisability of bringing home the enlisted man after a reasonable length of service here. In the spring of 1890, when I came here, the proper length of service according to the Army surgeons was two years. It is now by some special intervention of Providence, three years, and then he goes home anyway, by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment, without being obliged to give Uncle Sam any special thanks for hurrying him home on the ground of ill health.

But we, his officers who have served with him here, who have gone through the same arduous campaign for the past three years, what of us? Does anyone publish long screeds, bewailing our failing health? Does anyone endeavor to get us home during a congressional session? Or is it that we are of some special physical type which can withstand the climate, better than the enlisted man? In your Journal of Nov. 2, you say that plans which look to the relief of conditions like these had been rejected by the President. We here in Samar, who at the end of a hard three years' service in these islands are engaged in a campaign which should be given to troops in better physical trim, whose companies are depleted to 30, 40 and 50 men, are loath to believe that the President, whose action in Cuba brought back to the States many officers and men who otherwise might have died in the trenches, is opposed to giving us the relief which is due us.

"GANDARA."

GROWTH OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society's annual statement for its business of 1901, has just been published. It is well worth close study, as it shows the remarkable position attained by this, the youngest of the three "giants." The society ends its 42d year with this report and has accumulated during that time outstanding assurance of \$1,179,276,725. Assets are \$331,039,720, of which the surplus is \$71,129,042. The annual income is \$64,374,006 and the payments to policy holders amount to \$27,714,621. Included in this last amount are \$15,564,651 paid for death claims, and dividends to policyholders, amounting to \$3,742,520. In all these items, the amounts are much larger than the corresponding amounts of a year previous, and show a satisfactory state of affairs for all concerned.

REPORT ON ARMY POSTS AND CAMPS.

The Board on Army Posts and Camps have presented the report that follows. The members of the board were Lieut. General Nelson A. Miles, Major Generals John R. Brooke, Elwell S. Otis, Samuel B. M. Young, Arthur MacArthur, Brigadier Generals John C. Bates, George M. Randall, William A. Kobbé, Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Recorder.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1902.

The Board met at ten A. M., Nov. 23, 1901, present all the members and the Recorder. It was formally organized, called upon and received in person from the Secretary of War his instructions, and then paid their respects to the President of the United States.

The Board held sessions on Nov. 25, 26, and 27, Dec. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1901, when it adjourned, subject to the call of the President. On Dec. 7 the Board was divided into two sub-committees, one consisting of Generals Brooke, Otis, MacArthur and Bates, to visit that section of the country east of the eighty-first meridian and between the thirty-ninth and forty-third parallels of latitude, with a view of selecting and recommending a suitable camp site therein, and the other, consisting of Generals Young, Randall and Kobbé, for the same purpose, within the section of country west of the one hundred and eleventh meridian and between the thirty-fifth and forty-first parallels of latitude.

The Board reassembled on Jan. 31, 1902, when the reports of the two committees, hereto appended, marked "A" and "B" were received by the Board, approved and accepted as its final recommendation. The Board continued its sessions on Feb. 1, 3 and 4.

From time to time during its sessions the Board received a number of communications, which were considered in connection with the subjects under discussion. These communications, together with an index, are hereto appended, marked "C."

A detailed description of the posts under consideration, compiled by the Recorder from data furnished by Major James Parker, Assistant Adjutant General, together with maps of the posts and reservations furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, are hereto appended, marked "D1," "D2," and "D3."

A tabular statement, showing the recommendations of the Board in detail, together with the present capacity of the posts under discussion, with a statement of increase in the post, made necessary by the recommendations of the Board, is hereto appended, marked "E." The increase in the capacity of the posts has been revised by Major Medad C. Martin, Q.M., in charge of the Constructing branch of the Quartermaster General's office.

The Board received two letters from the Honorable Secretary of War, one under date of Dec. 3, 1901, directing that it give no public hearings, and one under date of Dec. 6, 1901, directing it to confine itself to the performance of its duties in accordance with the order. These letters are hereto appended, marked "F" and "G."

The Board adopted the following rule to govern its recommendations covering the increase, retention or abandonment of permanent posts, location of new posts, and the character of the garrison at the various posts; in view of the present and near future interests of the country its recommendations shall be based upon a force in the United States, of Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery, of fifty thousand (50,000) men.

After mature deliberation, taking into consideration the proper disposition of the different arms of the Service, based upon strategic, sanitary and economical considerations, the Board recommends the following in regard to the permanent posts, not including the Sea-Coast Artillery:

Apache, Fort, Ariz.; permanent; 2 troops of Cavalry.
Assinibone, Fort, Mont.; permanent; hqrs. and 8 troops of Cavalry.
Benicia Barracks, Cal.; permanent; 4 companies of Infantry.

Bliss, Fort, Texas; permanent; 4 companies of Infantry and 2 troops of Cavalry.

Boise Barracks, Idaho; temporary; 1 troop of Cavalry.
Brady, Fort, Mich.; permanent; 4 companies of Infantry.

Brown, Fort, Texas; permanent; to be used if needed.
Clark, Fort, Texas; permanent; hqrs. and 8 troops of Cavalry.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio; permanent; 4 companies of Infantry.

Crook, Fort, Neb.; permanent; hqrs. and 12 companies of Infantry.

D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo.; permanent; hqrs. and 12 companies of Infantry, and 1 battery Field Artillery.

Davis, Fort, Alaska; temporary; 1 company of Infantry.

Douglas, Fort, Utah; permanent; hqrs. and 12 companies of Infantry and 2 batteries Field Artillery.

DuChesne, Fort, Utah; permanent; 2 troops of Cavalry.

Eagle Pass, Texas; permanent; to be used if needed.

Egbert, Fort, Alaska; permanent; 2 companies of Infantry.

Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt.; permanent; 4 troops of Cavalry and 2 batteries of Field Artillery.

Gibbon, Fort, Alaska; temporary; 2 companies of Infantry.

Grant, Fort, Ariz.; permanent; 4 troops of Cavalry.

Hamilton, Fort, New York; permanent; 1 battery of Field Artillery.

Harrison, Fort, Mont.; permanent; 4 companies of Infantry.

Huachuca, Fort, Ariz.; permanent; hqrs. and 4 troops of Cavalry.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; permanent; hqrs. and 12 companies of Infantry.

Keogh, Fort, Mont.; permanent; 4 troops of Cavalry.
Leavenworth, Fort, Kan.; permanent; hqrs. and 12 companies of Infantry, 4 troops of Cavalry, 3 batteries Field Artillery, 1 company of the Signal Corps, with a completely equipped telegraph train, and 4 companies of Engineers.

Lawton, Fort, Wash.; permanent; 4 companies of Infantry.

Lincoln, Fort, N. D. (Bismarck, N. D.); temporary.

Liscum, Fort, Alaska; temporary.

Logan H. Roots, Fort, Ark.; temporary.

Logan, Fort, Colo.; permanent; hqrs. and 12 companies of Infantry.

Mackenzie, Fort, Wyo.; permanent; 4 companies of Infantry.

Madison Barracks, N. Y.; permanent; hqrs. and 8 companies of Infantry.

McIntosh, Fort, Texas; permanent; to be used if needed.

Meade, Fort, Ga.; permanent; hqrs. and 8 troops of Cavalry.

Missoula, Fort, Mont.; temporary; to be used if needed.

Myer, Fort, Va., including Signal Corps Post; permanent; hqrs. and 4 troops of Cavalry, 2 batteries Field Artillery, School of Instruction, and 2 companies of the Signal Corps.

Niagara, Fort, N. Y.; permanent; hqrs. and 8 companies of Infantry and 2 batteries Field Artillery.

Niobrara, Fort, Neb.; temporary; 1 troop of Cavalry.

Ontario, Fort, New York; permanent; 4 companies of Infantry.

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; permanent; hqrs. and 12 companies of Infantry.

Porter, Fort, N. Y.; permanent; 4 companies of Infantry.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; permanent; 2 batteries Field Artillery and necessary Coast Artillery, and 1 company of the Signal Corps, with completely equipped telegraph train.

Rampart City, Alaska; temporary.

Reno, Fort, Okla.; permanent; 4 troops of Cavalry.

Riley, Fort, Kan.; permanent; hqrs. and 12 troops of Cavalry, and 5 batteries Field Artillery.

Ringgold, Fort, Texas; permanent; to be used if needed.

Robinson, Fort, Neb.; permanent; 4 troops of Cavalry.

Sam Houston, Fort, Texas; permanent; hqrs. and 12 companies of Infantry, 4 troops of Cavalry and 2 Batteries Field Artillery.

Sheridan, Fort, Ill.; permanent; hqrs. and 12 companies of Infantry, 4 troops of Cavalry and 2 batteries of Field Artillery.

Sill, Fort, Okla.; permanent; 4 troops of Cavalry.

Skaguay, Alaska; permanent; 1 company of Infantry.

Snelling, Fort, Minn.; permanent; hqrs. and 12 companies of Infantry, and 2 batteries Field Artillery.

St. Michael, Fort, Alaska; temporary; 1 company of Infantry.

Thomas, Fort, Ky.; permanent; hqrs. and 8 companies of Infantry.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; permanent; hqrs. and 12 companies of Infantry and 2 batteries Field Artillery.

Walla Walla, Fort, Wash.; temporary; 4 troops of Cavalry.

Washakie, Fort, Wyo.; temporary.

Washington Barracks, D. C.; permanent; 4 companies of Engineers.

Wayne, Fort, Mich.; permanent; hqrs. and 4 companies of Infantry.

Wingate, Fort, N. Mex.; temporary.

Wood, Fort, N. Y.; permanent; recruiting rendezvous.

Wright, Fort, Wash.; permanent; 4 companies of Infantry.

Yates, Fort, N. Dak.; permanent; 4 troops of Cavalry.

Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo.; permanent; 4 troops of Cavalry.

The Board recommends that the following new posts be established:

One for a regiment of Infantry in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal.

One for a regiment of Cavalry on the camp site of the Nacimiento Ranch.

One for a regiment of Infantry in the vicinity of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

One for a regiment of Infantry at Governors Island, New York harbor.

One for a regiment of Infantry in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., north of the Potomac River.

One for a battalion of Infantry in the Red River Valley, in the vicinity of Crookston.

One for a regiment of Infantry on the camp site in the Conewago Valley, Pennsylvania, when practicable.

The Board recommends the following locations for camp sites.

One in the vicinity of Chickamauga Park, Ga.

One at Fort Riley, Kan.

One in the Conewago Valley, in Lebanon, Dauphin and Lancaster Counties, Pa.

One on the Nacimiento Ranch, in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, Cal.

The Board recommends that the necessary surveys be made of the Nacimiento Ranch and the Conewago Valley.

The Board directed the Recorder to prepare its final proceedings and authorized the President and Recorder to sign the same for the Board.

There being no further business before it the Board then adjourned sine die at 11:25 A. M.

NELSON A. MILES

Lieutenant General, President of the Board.
Samuel Reber, Lieutenant Colonel and Military Secretary, Recorder.

The Smart Set has established itself as a most important exponent of contemporary fiction, and in its March issue publishes much of interest.

"Araby," a novelette by the Baroness von Hutten, heads the number. It conveys in crisp dialogue vivid pictures of modern life, and a story in which the instinct of the primitive savage and the conditions of our twentieth-century civilization meet and war.

G. Vere Tyler contributes a psychological study entitled "Her Investitures." "The Penance of Hedwig," by Lillian Bell, is a love-story, with scenes laid in Paris and Constantinople.

"The Princess" is an idyll of pure sentiment, by Justus Miles Forman, and in "The Daughter of the Painter Palisa," John Regnault Ellyson has written a story where art serves as motif to a tender tale of love.

Other contributions of notable merit are: "A Woman of Ideals," by Kate Jordan; "Enter Lord Love," by Anne MacGregor; and "As Any Woman Would," by Nellie Cravey Gilmore.

"A Study in Suggestion" is a bit of psychological fiction, by Emma Wolf. Edgar Saltus has written on "The Gaeties of Paris"; while Alfred Henry Lewis, in "When Whig Met Tory Long Ago," has told the story of a victory won in old days by subtlest finesse.

The humor of this issue is best illustrated in "The Pursuit of the Duchess," an amusing story of Monte Carlo, by Emeric Hulme-Beaman; in "Brauser's Seance," a farcical narrative of German student life, by Edward Breck, and in "A Royal Compromise," by Ruth Milne.

There are, in addition, the usual number of laughable paragraphs and light verses, all displaying the merit which has won for The Smart Set a reputation as a purveyor of wit and humor.

The March number contains many poems of merit. Among the authors contributing are: Bliss Carman, John B. Tabb, Gelett Burgess, Clinton Scollard, Edith Sessions Tupper, Theodosia Garrison, Minna Irving, Ethel M. Kelley, Charles Hanson Towne and James Buckham.

D. Appleton & Co. have issued a striking and original colored poster for their new story, by Mr. Frank R. Stockton, "Kate Bonnet: The Romance of a Pirate's Daughter."

The poster artist, Mr. Horace Taylor, has drawn a fierce and awesome pirate, clad in the familiar regalia of the Free Companions, followers of the Jolly Roger.

With fierce mustachios, perky, upstart queue and piercing eyes, this monster is the very embodiment of the boldest pirate of them all.

The Emperor of Corea has ordered Mr. MacCleavy Brown to disburse an annual amount from the customs income for the construction of lighthouses and for the water-works in Seoul.

DECISION IN DEMING CASE.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit. Peter C. Deming, on the petition of John H. Atwood, Petitioner-Appellant, vs. Robert W. McClaughry, Warden of the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Appellee. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. Mr. Atwood and Mr. William W. Hopper for appellant. Mr. E. H. Crowder and Mr. Edward A. Rosier (Mr. George C. Hitchcock was with them on the brief), for appellee. Before Caldwell, Sanborn and Thayer, Circuit Judges.

Sanborn, Circuit Judge, after stating the case, delivered the opinion of the court.

The petitioner Deming was an officer of the Volunteer force raised under the act of Congress of March 2, 1890. (30 Stat. c. 352, p. 977). He was tried and convicted by a court martial composed of officers of the Regular Army. The 77th article of war declares that officers of the Regular Army are not competent to sit on courts martial to try the officers and soldiers of other forces. The crucial question in this case is: Was this Volunteer Army the same army as the Regular Army, or was it a different and supplemental army? Was this Volunteer force raised under the act of 1890 the same force as the Regular Army, or was it one of the "other forces" of the United States within the intent and meaning of article 77? On a cursory reading of the article the question does not seem to be difficult nor the true answer to it doubtful. And were it not for the earnest and forceful presentation of their view by the learned counsel for the Government and for the fact that the General Commanding the Army, under the advice of the Judge Advocate General, has held that under the acts of April 22, 1898, (30 Stat. c. 187, p. 361), and of March 2, 1890, (30 Stat. c. 352, p. 977), the Volunteer force is the same force as the Regular Army, and that the officers of the latter may lawfully try the officers of the former (Circular 21, H. Q. A., June 30, 1898), that contention might not seem forceful. But the opinions of the officers of the executive department of a government relative to the construction of a statute whose execution has been entrusted to them justly command and should receive the careful consideration of the courts and in doubtful cases they should be permitted to lead the way to their decisions. Their opinions ought not to be overruled or disregarded unless upon a deliberate and careful review of the decisions which they render, it clearly appears that they are tainted with error. On the other hand, the decisions of these officers are not controlling or conclusive upon the courts. It is the function and duty of the judicial department of the Government to construe its statutes and to declare their meaning. That duty the courts may not renounce or abandon to others and in its discharge they must exercise their own independent judgment guided only by the established principles of the law and the recognized canons of interpretation. While the opinions of the officers of the executive departments of the Government may be permitted to lead the way to the proper construction of ambiguous statutes entrusted to them to enforce, yet where the words of the acts are plain and their meaning is clear, these must prevail.

Guided by these familiar and indisputable rules of law, the question whether the Volunteer force raised under the act of 1890 was the same force as the Regular Army or one of the "other forces" of the United States, within the meaning of article 77, will be considered. The provisions of articles 77, 78, and those of the act of March 2, 1890, are pertinent to the issue.

REGULAR OFFICERS INCOMPETENT TO TRY VOLUNTEERS.

It will not be unprofitable to briefly call to mind the course of the legislation, decision and practice of the nation relative to the matter in hand prior to 1890 before entering upon the discussion of the question which that act and the 77th article of war present. The American articles of war of 1776 provided that "the officers and soldiers of any troops, whether minute men, militia or others," should, when joined with the regular forces, be subject to be tried by courts martial in like manner with the officers and soldiers in the regular forces, save only that such courts martial shall be composed entirely of militia officers, of the same provincial corps with the offender, Davis' Military Law, p. 617. Section 6 of the act of May 2, 1792, read in this way: "And be it further enacted that courts martial for the trial of militia shall be composed of militia officers only." This provision was re-enacted in the act of February 28, 1795, the act of April 18, 1814, and in the act of July 29, 1861. From these acts it will be seen how uniformly the legislation and practice of the nation excluded the officers of the regular army from courts martial to try the officers and soldiers of the militia. Not only this, but the act of April 10, 1806, which established the rules for the government of the armies of the United States, contained this article: "Article 97. The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether militia or others, being mustered and in the pay of the United States, shall, at all times and in all places, when joined, or acting in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, be governed by these rules and articles of war and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the regular forces, save only that such courts martial shall be composed entirely of militia officers only."

The fact will not be overlooked that under this article the officers of the regular forces were disqualified from trying the officers and soldiers of troops joined, or acting in conjunction with, the regular army, whether such troops were militia, volunteers or others. This enactment remained unchanged until in 1874 the present article 77 took its place. During all this time the nation maintained a regular army and from time to time the President was empowered by Congress to raise volunteer forces to augment the strength of the regular force. Congress provided for the enlistment of volunteers in 1812 for the war with Great Britain, in 1836 for the Seminole War, in 1839 to protect the Maine boundary, in 1846 for the war with Mexico, and in 1861 for the war of the Rebellion. No opinion of any court, or of any officer of the War Department, rendered prior to June 27, 1898, to the effect that any of these volunteer forces was the same force as the regular army, or to the effect that the officers of the latter were competent to sit on courts martial to try the officers of the former, either under the old article 97 or the present article 77, has been called to our attention.

On November 19, 1863, Judge Advocate-General Holt declared that "the words 'militia officers' as employed in the 97th article of war have been interpreted since the commencement of the rebellion as synonymous, so far as the organization of courts martial is concerned, with volunteer officers. This construction undoubtedly accords with the spirit of the article and in its practical enforcement the object of the rule is accomplished. In the practice of the department the officers of the regular

The insuperable objection, however, to the jurisdiction of this court arose and to the validity of its sentence is that the officer who called it was not only unauthorized, but was positively prohibited by act of Congress to constitute it of the officers of the Regular Army to detail these officers to sit upon it and when these officers were so detailed they were in like manner prohibited from responding to the call and from becoming members of the court. The order convening the court-martial declared that the purpose of its call was "for the trial of Capt. Peter C. Deming, U. S. Volunteer," and it commanded nine officers of the Regular Army to meet and sit upon the court. The 77th Article of War prohibited General Shafter, who issued this order, from directing these officers to sit upon a court-martial to try this officer of the Volunteer force and forbade them to do so. The court was therefore illegally constituted. It did not have a single member upon it that the commanding officer had the power to direct to participate in the trial of the petitioner and that could lawfully do so. It was not necessary to show that the court was legally constituted in order to gain jurisdiction of the persons and offenses of those who were to be tried before it." *Mills v. Martin*, 19 Johns., 2.

"To give effect to its sentences it must appear affirmatively and unequivocally that the court was legally constituted; that it had jurisdiction; that all the statutory regulations governing its proceedings had been complied with, and that its sentence was conformable to law." *United States v. Runkle*, 5 United States, 123 U. S. 535.

In the Army of the United States courts-martial derive their power, their jurisdiction and the scope of the acts of Congress. Neither the silence, nor the consent nor the agreement of the parties can confer it if it is not granted by the statutes. This court-martial derived no power or jurisdiction from the acts

of the Congress of the United States, because it was constituted in direct violation of and not in accordance with them. It was therefore entirely without jurisdiction to try the petitioner and its judgment against him was absolutely void.

The judgment below must accordingly be reversed and the case must be remanded to the Circuit Court with directions to issue the writ of habeas corpus and to proceed in accordance with the views expressed in this opinion, and it is so ordered.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

J. M. B.—There is no Yap Island in the Philippines ruled by a man named O'Keefe, known to the Navy Department.

H. B. R.—You must serve two years in the Army before you are entitled to take an examination for a commission. There is an excellent chance to gain such for those who can master the prescribed examination.

EXAM.—Apply to Commissary General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for the information you desire, and the same will be furnished you in circular form.

E. T. J.—The 9th District of Minnesota will be vacant to the Naval Academy in June, 1904, and the 10th District in June, 1906.

M. B.—As to information relative to stenographers to go to the Philippines write to Col. Clarence R. Edwards, Division of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C.

8TH CORPS writes: "An Associated Press despatch of the 15th inst., announces the intended distribution by the Navy Department to officers and men of that branch of the services of war medals for the West Indian campaign of the Spanish-American War. Will you kindly state in your valued columns what special legislation, if any, was required for this action, and further, if the Army is to be similarly recognized? It would seem, to one interested, that following the precedent set by the Navy, the War Department might take similar action in regard to the troops composing the 5th and 8th Corps, and those now serving in the Philippines. The writer, speaking for himself, believes that such medals, with additional bars or clasps for each engagement worthy of the name of a battle, would be greatly appreciated and valued by those entitled to receive them. Answer.—A special act of Congress was necessary. The Army is not to be similarly recognized.

C. H. M. asks: (1) On what date are boards convened for the examination of enlisted men for commissions as second lieutenants, and are there one or two such boards? (2) Does a man have to be twenty-one to receive a commission in the Porto Rico Provisional Native Regiment, and what examinations, mental and physical, are required for such appointments? (3) Does a man enlisting in the Engineer battalions have to pass a mental examination; if so, of what character? Answer.—(1) Boards of examination for enlisted men will probably be convened in June, 1902 in all the military departments. (2) Only physical examination is required, no mental; twenty-one years. (3) No, except a general test for intelligence.

WIG-WAG.—Make a statement of your case to the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.

H. C.—Your best plan would be to write to the Auditor for the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for the information you desire, stating what vessel you served on.

A. W.—There is a board of general Army officers now in session at the War Department to determine all questions relative to Army posts. It is impossible to state what will be done as to Fort Missoula until the recommendations of the board are acted on.

X. Y. Z. asks: Kindly let me know my status as to double time for foreign service, from the following statement: Ordered to the Philippine Islands, June 30, 1898. Reported at San Francisco, June 29, 1898. On duty at Camp Merritt and Merriam, San Francisco, June 29 to Nov. 8, 1898. Left San Francisco Nov. 8, 1898; arrived Manila Dec. 6, 1898. Left Manila, on furlough, July 27, 1899. Arrived at San Francisco Aug. 25, 1899. Reported from furlough Dec. 19, 1899. Left San Francisco Jan. 5, 1900; arrived Manila Feb. 15, 1900. Relieved from duty in Division Philippines Oct. 26, 1900. Left Manila Nov. 1, 1900; arrived San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1900. Was not relieved from duty in the islands while on furlough. Does double time count from date of arrival until date when relieved, regardless of fact that I was on furlough? Answer.—You are entitled to double time between Dec. 6, 1898, and Jan. 27, 1899, and between Feb. 15, 1900, and Nov. 1, 1900.

G. M. asks whether under the ten years' clause at the end of Senator Proctor's bill, relating to advance grades of retired officers, service during the War of the Rebellion would count double. Answer.—It is understood that such time would not count double.

J. D.—The Hospital Corps in the Philippine Islands is in excellent condition, but a transfer there would probably be granted upon application. There is no Hospital Corps in the Navy.

SUBSCRIBER.—If an enlisted man is honorably discharged by reason of end of his enlistment term, at San Francisco, he is given transportation to his home in the United States.

R. C.—The statement in the Herald is incorrect. Gen. John Garland was an officer in the U. S. Army 48 years,

entering in 1813 and dying in 1861. He never was in the Confederate Army.

C. B. H.—Write to the various military equipment supply houses who advertise in the Army and Navy Journal, and you can get some very fine illustrated catalogues.

CURIOS.—Romeo T. Perry, who was formerly a sergeant and first sergeant of Co. C, 9th U. S. Inf., was appointed commissary sergeant, U. S. A., Aug. 19, 1901, from sergeant major, 9th U. S. Inf. He should be addressed as follows: Romeo T. Perry, Commissary Sergeant, U. S. Army, care of Chief Commissary, Division of Philippines, Manila, P. I. No record of his death in the Philippine Islands to include Dec. 22, 1901.

H. P.—There is no record of the enlistment in the Regular Army of any man under the name of William Conlon, who is shown to have enlisted at Boston, Mass., during the month of October, 1901. One William J. Conlin was enlisted Oct. 2, 1901, at Boston, Mass.; assigned to Troop L, 11th Cav. The muster roll of that organization dated Dec. 31, 1901, at Fort Meyer, Va., shows him a private present for duty. Troop L, 11th U. S. Cav., called for New York City on the 22d inst., on U. S. transport Buford, en route to Manila, P. I., and all mail matter intended for the soldiers should be addressed to that place, giving their full name, rank, troop and regiment.

H. O.—Messrs. Putnam's Sons, booksellers, of New York City, published the life of Generals Grant and Lee, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., booksellers, New York City, publisher the "Great Commander" series. From these works you can obtain all the data you desire as to the proposed debate you mention.

A. L. P.—The circular you require, giving information as to extra pay for officers and enlisted men of the Army, who served during the war with Spain, was issued from the Treasury Department, and is numbered 159, and dated Nov. 22, 1900. The previous answer through a typographical error gave the wrong number.

H. B. asks: (1) I re-enlisted in Manila, P. I., in 1899 and will be discharged next month. Do I receive transportation at the rate of four cents (4c.) per mile from Fort Snelling to San Francisco, Cal., or to my former place of enlistment. Answer.—You get actual transportation to San Francisco and mileage from there to home. (2) Has there been any prize money paid to enlisted men who served in the naval battle of Santiago de Cuba in July, 1898. If not, do you know when such prize money will be paid? Answer.—Some of the prize money has been paid, but not all by any means. The Department will pay as soon as possible.

A. B. asks: Will a first lieutenant of artillery, a new appointee from the Volunteers, with rank from Aug. 22, 1901, take rank with other first lieutenants of artillery appointed under the same act, with rank from Feb. 2, July 1, etc. That is, in the final settlement of rank, will all of them be considered as ranking from Feb. 2, and will those who hold the longest record of previous commissioned service obtain the highest rank? Answer.—Yes. But unless Congress shall amend the law as recommended by the Secretary of War and General Miles, I fail to see how it can be done. Please explain. Answer.—It is possible under act of Feb. 2, 1901, which holds that officers appointed thereunder shall rank (lineal) according to length of prior commissioned service.

F. A. asks: To what transportation am I entitled? I was discharged at Cienfuegos, Cuba, Feb. 23, 1899, and enlisted the following day at the same place. Next month I will be discharged at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Answer.—You will get transportation from place of discharge in the United States to your actual home.

T. J. C. asks whether the cavalry detachment from West Point will participate in the coming military tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York City? Answer.—It is very doubtful that it will be present this year. No orders have as yet been issued for it to attend, and orders for cavalry at Myer to be present have been issued.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—6 cents each, postpaid; 75¢ per set. With studies (10 vols.) \$5.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 65 East 59th St., N. Y. City

BORN.

RYAN.—At Havana, Cuba, Dec. 26, 1901, a son to the wife of Lieut. J. Ryan, asst. surg., U. S. A.

MARRIED.

BACON-COOK.—At St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 5, 1902, Mr. James Bacon to Miss Ellen Cook, granddaughter of Major F. M. H. Kendrick, U. S. A., retired.

CONRAD-HOSKINS.—At Governors Island, New York City, Feb. 6, Capt. Julius T. Conrad, U. S. A., to Miss Jean Hoskins, daughter of Major J. D. C. Hoskins, U. S. A.

CRAIG-O'DONNELL.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30, 1902, Lieut. John M. Craig, 12th U. S. Inf., and Miss Catherine C. O'Donnell.

KLEMMANN-MILLER.—On Monday, Feb. 10, 1902, by the Rev. Father Wm. H. I. Renney, chaplain, U. S. N., at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. Father John F. Nash, the rector of the church, Agnes Lee, daughter of Comdr. James M. Miller, U. S. N., and Mrs. Miller, to Lieut. John Valentine Klemmann, U. S. N. No cards.

MORLEY-WHEATON.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1902, Frederick H. Morley, to Miss Octavia Wheaton, daughter of Major Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., retired.

MUNRO-MABEY.—At Lake City, Minn., Jan. 25, 1902,

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Lieut. James N. Munro, 4th Cav., and Miss Lulu B. Mabey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Mabey, of Lake City, Minn.

OFFLEY-CLAYBROOK.—At Tyler, Tex., Jan. 25, 1902, Lieut. Edward M. Offley, 12th Cav., and Miss Sallie Bland Claybrook, of Westmoreland County, Va.

POWELL-JOLINE.—At Camden, N. J., Feb. 8, 1902, Lieut. William G. Powell, U. S. M. C., to Miss Alice Van Voorhees Joline.

SLADE-ROE.—At New York City, Feb. 8, 1902, Miss Josephine Bissell Roe, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, to Mr. Prescott Slade.

DIED.

BLACKBURN.—At Frankfort, Ky., Jo. C. S. Blackburn, Jr., only son of Senator Jo. C. S. Blackburn and Teresa Graham Blackburn, and brother of the wife of Col. W. P. Hall.

CROZIER.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1902, Mrs. Susan E. Crozier, mother of Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

ELLIS.—At Detroit, Mich., Feb. 12, 1902, Mrs. L. E. Ellis, a sister of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N.

FOSTER.—At North Calais, Vt., Jan. 8, 1902, Sydney H. Foster, first lieutenant, 1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, 11th Vermont Volunteers, in the Civil War, and father of Major H. S. Foster, 12th U. S. Inf.

HANNUM.—Suddenly at Hightstown, N. J., W. C. Hannum, only son of Lieut. W. G. Hannum, U. S. N., retired, and his wife Charlotte, in the sixteenth year of his age. Private services Thursday, 13th, at 11:30 A. M., at No. 104 Union avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

HOWE.—At Bloomington, Ind., Feb. 3, 1902, Mary F. Howe, mother of Major Walter Howe, Art. Corps.

JACOB.—At Galveston, Tex., Feb. 7, 1902, Lieut. Edwin Samuel Jacob, U. S. N., retired.

TALLMAN.—At Richmond, Maine, Feb. 8, 1902, Mary, wife of C. E. Tallman, sailmaker, U. S. N.

THOMPSON.—At Fort Bayard, N. M., Jan. 31, 1902, Mr. Henry Chamberlain Thompson, brother of Naval Cadet Rufus S. Thompson, U. S. N., and nephew of the late Major Charles B. Thompson, Quartermaster's Department.

VIDMER.—At Mobile, Ala., Jan. 26, 1902, Richard H. Vidmer, brother of Capt. George Vidmer, 11th U. S. Cav.

WARRENS.—At Berkeley Cal., Jan. 28, 1902, Capt. C. H. Warrens, U. S. A., retired, of apoplexy.

WEDEMAYER.—At his home in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 1, 1902, Major William G. Wedemeyer, U. S. A., retired, beloved husband of Adolphina A. Wedemeyer, and father of Mrs. John T. Griffith and Otto T. Wedemeyer; a native of Germany, aged 66 years. Funeral services were held at the late residence, No. 845 South Alvarado street, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1902, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment, Hollywood Cemetery, Watertown, Wis., and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

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THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Sir Charles W. Dilke writes of "The Naval Strength of Nations" in the February Cosmopolitan in an article on the navies of the world, intended to show the strong points of each and the lines of probable development. He believes that certain designs of Germany for interference in South America have not been without their effect in the recent naval development of the United States, but the growth of the latter in strength and population would be sufficient, without actual warlike preparation, to put an end to the risk of a war which would be as unpopular in Germany as war with Great Britain would be popular. Increase of the fleets of Germany and the United States has also been recommended by the consideration that they are countries of growing trade, that the German mercantile marine is advancing with remarkable rapidity, and that the United States in future wars may have to protect the neutrality of her commerce.

Japan and Russia have been expanding their fleets in opposition to each other, but the tremendous resources and population of Russia are so overwhelming that Japan must be worn down in the course of time. "I regard peace for the United States and for Japan, for opposite reasons, as assured," this writer says, "and am convinced that Russia and Germany will not be called upon to use their navies until the time comes when they of themselves desire to do so against European foes." He also believes that England's naval strength will not be tested in practice for a long time. "Until a coalition against us, which at the worst would probably be one of Germany, France and Russia—Italy and Japan waiting upon events and the United States being strictly neutral—should arise, which is probably a long way off, we are unlikely to see a first-class naval war."

Almost all authorities, this article says, rate the British ships very low. "In power of attack the Americans, Germans, Japanese, Russians, and French stand before the British. In power of defense the French, the Americans, the Russians, the Italians, the Japanese and the Germans stand before the British. But in coal-endurance the British are easily first."

The German ships are mostly of smaller type, and Germany has a special reason for building smaller battleships, which is to be found in the shallowness of the waters on her coast. German ships are also more lightly armed than are the battleships of the other Powers, but they are good, and Germany in the creation of her fleet has proceeded upon business lines and has obtained good value for her money.

"The Italian monsters were all out of date, but some new ones are now slowly being completed, of which the first, which is likely to prove to be one of the finest ships in the world, has just been launched. The Italians now carry what is virtually our big gun, but in their newest ships they are reducing the number from four to two. The United States is building some magnificent ships of a 14,650 or 15,000-ton class; the Georgia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and two others. Of the American ships at sea, the Kearsarge and Kentucky are smaller, though with four very large guns and with a larger complement of men than the small complement allowed to the Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin of the same class. The Maine, Ohio and Missouri are intermediate in size."

"The United States has the Brooklyn and New York, small ships as modern cruisers go, but that nation is building a large class of giant cruisers, the West Virginia, Nebraska, California, Maryland, Colorado, etc. The Brooklyn in her trials made nearly twenty-two knots. The new ships are intended to be twenty-two-knot ships."

The Japanese have attained, it is believed, the same success with their cruisers as with their battle-ships. Five Japanese armored cruisers were launched in 1898 and 1899, built in all portions of the world. For combination of material, orderly arrangement and fighting courage the Japanese are unrivaled. We have yet, of course, to learn that their Admirals are equal to those of Germany, the United States, France or the United Kingdom.

The Germans have not done much in the way of great cruisers, and are supposed to rely upon using in war their remarkable passenger-ships, which British cruisers in any weather in any sea would find it hard indeed to catch. In fast cruisers Great Britain is behind. The French assert that the speed of their neighbor's cruisers will also prove a knot behind paper speed. As to Great Britain's new armored cruisers, their speed will be largely a matter of their boilers. The Powerful and the Terrible have, whatever the Admiralty may say, been failures; and it is hoped that England will succeed better with the water-tube boilers of the new cruisers. On the whole, commerce must still dread the fast merchant-ships to be employed against their sisters. Great Britain is very strong in destroyers, recognized as valuable general assistants to a fleet.

The French fleet has rapidly developed its building of submarines and submersible vessels. But this article says: "In some degree we must recognize the fact that in

building submarine ships, which are cheap, the French are accepting the position of permanent inferiority at sea. They are a weapon of the weaker power. That the submarine will be a valuable engine of attack against our fleets on the high seas or at a distance from port, is improbable. It is certain that it makes close blockade of ports impossible, and watching dangerous; and it therefore hampers us in our operations as the superior naval power."

Sir Charles Dilke says in conclusion that "It may be taken as the general view of the best-informed that the British, Germans and French are admirable as regards both officers and men; that the American officers and the Japanese men leave nothing to be desired; and that the Russians and Italians are somewhat inferior; that the men of the American fleet vary a good deal, but that the best are admirable; and that the officers of Japan are still to some extent an unknown quantity, although in their war with China they did well."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is estimated that with Babcock and Wilcox cylindrical boilers for the 18,000 indicated horse power battleships of the British navy the power per ton of machinery will be 9.54 i. h. p.; with the Babcock and Wilcox boilers 10.37 i. h. p., and with the Belleville boilers, 11.4 i. h. p.

With the adoption of a drab-colored uniform as a fighting dress, the British Army makes a wide departure from its ancient custom. Red has, since the introduction of a standing Army, been the distinguishing British color, and the "thin red line" will for all time convey to the world the idea of England's soldiers.

More than 300 Boer prisoners of war confined at Bermuda have appealed to the British Government for permission to take the oath of allegiance and return to South Africa, where they pledge their best efforts to promote British interests in the direction of ending the war. The petitioners state that a large number of the other Boer prisoners at Bermuda are willing to take the oath.

Included among the German Army estimates for the ensuing year is one looking to extensive trials of automobiles for military purposes. Heretofore all German experiments with automobiles have been restricted to motors driven on the explosion system, in one form or another, but it is now proposed to institute an elaborate series of tests with traction engines and trains and with automobiles driven by steam. For this undertaking the imperial military authorities have recommended an appropriation of \$3,250,000.

Service in the British Navy, according to the evidence contained in a Blue Book just published by the Admiralty, is a particularly healthful occupation. It appears, for example, that the death rate for the year 1900 was only 7.27 per 1,000, and even that was 209 above the average for the three years preceding. The increase is attributed to the fighting in which sailors have been engaged in the Far East and in South Africa; and to this, too, may be put down the fact that an unusually large number of men were invalidated out of the Service. The healthiest section of the Navy appears to be the North America and West Indies Squadron, where the death-rate is only 3.5 per thousand.

The losses inflicted upon the British by irregular troops during the present war in South Africa is by no means new to their experience. There were many instances of like character during the British attempts to establish their authority over the territory now belonging to the United States. At Ticonderoga July 8, 1758, sixteen thousand troops under Major General Abercrombie lost 1,950 killed and wounded in an attack on 1,000 French troops of the line defending the fort with the aid of 1,500 Canadian peasantry. This affair bears, in its exhibition of stupidity and its unfortunate result a close resemblance to that of New Orleans fifty-six years later, when 3,500 Americans under Jackson killed and wounded 2,037 British out of a total of 12,000. In both cases the losses on the other side were too insignificant to be noted.

In view of the excellent work of the Mounted Infantry in the Boer war, the British military authorities are considering the advisability of establishing permanent Mounted Infantry Battalions. Hitherto the battalions have been of a composite character, the companies being drawn from various foot regiments, with the result that at the end of the campaign the men, who have spent many months under the command of one officer, and have learned to co-operate with each other, will be dispersed to their various units. A large number of prominent officers who have served in South Africa have, it is stated, urged this upon the War Office, and it has been suggested that the battalions should be linked to the various rifle regiments.

Referring to the example of the importance of rapid transference of defensive power in a recent paper before the British Royal United Service Institution, Gen. Sir F. Maurice expressed the belief that it "became in the 1870 campaign an agent so important in offence that I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that the

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entire Regular French Army was captured and carried off into Germany because of the superior mobility of the German Army over the French, and the enormous defensive power which it exhibited, that is to say, that the capture of the French enclosed in Metz, and the capture of the French enclosed in Sedan, were phenomena so startling to every soldier who had been accustomed to the previous conditions of war, that they represented for us lessons which have been only re-inforced in the present campaign. I suppose that everybody who has followed Lord Roberts' march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria recognizes that it was to that extraordinary defensive power that he was able to trust in the case of the very slender forces strung out before the Boers. It enabled him to develop a large surplus on both flanks, and successively turn the Boer positions. The enormous extension would, even in the presence of such a force as the Boers, have been fatal had it not been for the present development of weapons. They would, such as it was against their habit, have been tempted to attack and break the slender line but for the defensive power of the rifle."

Before Kipling aroused England by his spirited poem on English degeneracy, T. Miller Maguire, sought to do the same thing in his series of articles on "Guerilla or Partisan Warfare," now appearing in the London United Service Magazine. In the November number he said: "If the War Office had displayed half the energy about efficient yeomen that the cheap journals display about reporting the Columbia and Shamrock the guerilla warfare in South Africa would have been over long ago." Returning to the subject in December Mr. Maguire said: "When a few handfuls of Boers were allowed to laugh at 250,000 of our picked troops, and recruiting of the yeomanry and regulars was at a standstill, it was sad to observe that enormous crowds thronged our public places, panting with excitement about a mere race; after all yachts like the Shamrock are only toys of no value for any kind of traffic. Their sailors are no better employed than were the Blue or Green charlioteers who were whirled round the Hippodrome, urged to lash their maddened horses by the clamors of the besotted Greeks. But the echoes of those degenerate voices crossed from Europe to Asia and summoned warriors from Central Tertiary to Scutari and the banks of the Bosphorus, for the storm of Constantinople and the desolation of a luxurious and degenerate Christendom. The number of the soldiers of the Eastern Empire fell, with the rise of gamblers, from 600,000 to 150,000."

According to a statement presented to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy, the cost of the vessels of the new United States Navy has been \$99,803,928, and \$9,343,235 in addition has been expended for repairs. The total of vessels included in the list is seventy-six, which does not include those under construction. The detailed figures for the battleships Illinois, Wisconsin, Alabama, Kentucky and Kearsarge are not given. Of the others the Oregon heads the list for greatest cost—\$6,575,032.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

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 District of Porto Rico—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.
 Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila, Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee.
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into two departments as follows:
 Dept. of North Philippines—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.
 Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.
 Department of Cuba—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.
 Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.
 Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
 Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.
 Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.
 Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Department of Texas—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav.

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1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Keogh, Mont.
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops F and G, Fort Myer, Va.; E and H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, B, C and D, Mantanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.
 Troops A, B, C and D, ordered to the Philippines.
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort DuChesne, Utah.
 Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines.
 6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.
 8th Cav.—Headquarters, Puerto Principe; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.
 9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.
 11th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and G, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Tex.; D, Fort Bliss, Tex.
 13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; B and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo., (temporarily); B and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; C, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
 15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

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 9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th Bat., Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston,

Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 20th, Fort Robinson, Neb.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Fort Sill, Ok. Ty.; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

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 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.
 25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego, Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 33d Co., Fort Casey, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 52d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, Presidio, Cal.; 61st, Fort Baker, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d and 64th Cos., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 65th, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th and 71st, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Greble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.
 107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Scriven, Tybee Island, S. C.; 117th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 118th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 126th Co., Fort Canby, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky., ordered to the Philippines.
 3d Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
 4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F, Fort Clark, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
 5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
 6th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
 7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Lisicum, Alaska; 8th, Fort Ebert, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, address Manila. Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, I, K and L, ordered to Philippines.
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont. Cos. A, B, C and D, ordered to Philippines.
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal. The companies in the Philippines should be addressed at Manila. Ordered to the United States and will take station in Dept. of Dakota.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G and H, Fort Crook, Neb.; Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, ordered to Philippines.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.; Cos. E, F, G and H, ordered to Philippines.

12th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

16th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; Companies I, K, L and M, ordered to sail about March 10 to United States, and will be assigned station in the Dept. of Columbia. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Tex.; I, Fort DuChesne, Utah; K, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah.

19th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In the Philippines. Ordered to sail Feb. 16 to the United States, and will be assigned to station in Dept. of the Lakes. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

21st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

22nd Inf.—En route from Philippines to the United States, and will be assigned station in Dept. of Missouri. Due at San Francisco about March 6th. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y.; A, B, C and D, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (temporarily); I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska, ordered to Philippines.

25th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, ordered to leave Feb. 20 for San Francisco, from which place the entire regiment will sail for Manila on March 1.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan; E, F and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; G, Aibonito, P. R.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: Doric, Feb. 15; Nippon Maru, Feb. 25; Peru, March 5; Coptic, March 13; American Maru, March 21; Peking, March 29; Gaelic, April 8; Gaelic, April 15.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hiogo (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Sonoma, Feb. 27; Ventura, March 20; bound for Honolulu, Auckland, and Sydney.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of China, Feb. 24; Empress of India, March 24; Empress of Japan, April 14. For Honolulu, Brisbane, and Sydney: Moana, Feb. 7; Miowera, March 7.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Olympia, Feb. 20; Glenogle, March 13; Duke of Fife, April 3; Tacoma, April 19.

A long distance ride from Tien-Tsin through Mongolia to Lake Baikal has recently been accomplished by three officers and five men of the German Chinese Expeditionary Force, in sixty-two days from Aug. 31 last. Baggage was carried part way on mules, part way on carts, and across the Gobi desert on camels. Snow fields were encountered for many days, with temperature as low as 23 degrees below zero centigrade. Between thirty and thirty-seven miles were traversed each day, the whole length for the ride being 2,500 miles. Riders and horses are reported to have arrived in excellent condition.

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CONFEDERATE GENERALS DESCRIBED.

W. P. Reed writes in the Sunny South of the personalities of the many Confederate generals whom he saw in Atlanta while yet a boy, during the Civil War. General Bragg, he says, was an old-fashioned West Pointer, very dictatorial and the terror of civilians. In the matter of uniform he was not particular. He had the air and appearance of a martinet—the trained soldier, and nothing else. "General Polk," this writer continues, "the famous Episcopal bishop who was killed at Kennesaw, had the finest face I ever saw. General Joseph E. Johnston never rode through the streets without exciting the utmost enthusiasm. He looked as soldierly as Bragg, but while reticent and modest, he was not without a personal magnetism of a peculiar character. After the siege and capture of Vicksburg, General Pemberton, who was in command at that point, came through Atlanta to report at headquarters in Richmond. He wore the dress of a citizen, with a straw hat, and seemed to feel that he was a very unimportant figure in our history. Many of his paroled soldiers had preceded him, and they paid him very little respect. He had a flabby, unintellectual face, and would not have struck any observer as a man of ability. After the fall of Vicksburg I never heard of him. But the man of all others, whose personality would strike a war historian was General Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky. In Texas, when the cause failed, he was elected to the command of Maximilian's army. That was his opportunity, but he failed to grasp it. He was not in any way equal to the emergency."

BOOKS FOR THE SERVICES.

The Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company of Kansas City, Mo., announce the following works of interest to our readers to appear during the year: "The Tactics of Coast Defense," by Major John P. Wissner, Art. Corps, U. S. A.; a series of lectures delivered before the Naval War College and at Cornell University, supplemented by additional matter especially on combined Naval and Military operations; "The Duty of Troops During Public Disorder Viewed from its Legal and Tactical Aspect," by an officer of the U. S. Army; embracing necessity and authority for the use of troops, nature of the duties required of them, the equipment, conduct upon arrival at the place of duty, movement of troops through cities, etc.; "Company Commanders' Manual of Army Regulations," by Lieut. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf., U. S. A.; a compilation of the paragraphs of the Army Regu-

lations that pertain to the administration of the company's troops and battery, from the revised Regulations of 1901, and the digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army and of the revised statutes; "A Manual of Fire Tactics," by an officer of the U. S. Army; embracing modifications and developments due to modern high power, small caliber rifles, firing smokeless powder and using a magazine. "Trumpeters' Hand Book and Instructor," by William S. Littleton, Chief Musician, 4th U. S. Cav.; designed to secure uniformity throughout the Army in the sounding of trumpet calls and for instruction for trumpeters who cannot avail themselves of the services of a teacher. "Handbook of the U. S. Army," by two officers of the U. S. Army; embracing conditions of service, organization, uniforms, armament, equipment, food and forage, regulations, marches, camps, drill regulations, distribution, a compilation of information on the above subjects from official sources in compact and readily available form and corrected up-to-date. "Care of Soldiers in Peace and War," from a Medical Officer's Standpoint, by Major W. B. Banister, Surgeon, U. S. A., presenting a technical subject devoid of technical language and treated in a practical and interesting manner for the use of officers of the line.

BOUNTIES FOR SOLDIERS.

We continue to receive inquiries concerning the alleged discovery of laws giving bounty to soldiers who have not been paid. In reply to such inquiries the circular which follows was issued by the Auditor of the Treasury:

Office of Auditor for War Department,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1901.

A special dispatch was published in several of the leading daily papers on or about Sept. 29, 1901, in regard to an alleged discovery of some old laws by a Brooklyn lawyer, granting \$84 State and \$192 Federal bounties to soldiers for services in the recent Spanish-American War, and stating that it would cost the State about \$2,000,000 and the Federal Government about \$5,000,000. It was also alleged that some thousands of cases were now before Attorney General Knox at Washington for his decision, and that the matter is expected to be settled within the next ten days. This dispatch is very vague, and so far as the United States is concerned is incorrect and misleading. No such cases are before the Attorney General of the United States for his action or decision. Furthermore, no law has ever been passed by Congress, granting any bounties whatever to any soldiers for service in the late Spanish-American War of 1898 and 1899. Certain laws were passed giving extra pay to

such soldiers in certain cases, in lieu of a furlough or a leave of absence. But in nearly all such cases the soldiers who were entitled to such extra pay have already been paid.

In regard to bounty due to soldiers from the United States for service in the Civil War of 1861-1865, no recent bounty laws have been passed. The last general bounty law enacted by the United States was on April 22, 1872, and nearly all soldiers entitled to bounty under that act, and also under previous acts passed giving bounty to soldiers for service in the Civil War, have already been paid all the bounty due them. It is only necessary to say, in conclusion, that there is no foundation whatever for any such statements as set forth in said dispatch, so far as the United States is concerned, and it is hoped that those who are interested in this matter will not be induced to make useless inquiries or to file worthless claims on account of such misrepresentations.

F. E. RITTMAN, Auditor.

THE SENTRY'S RETORT.

This story of soldier humor is told by the British Army and Navy Illustrated: "A friend, who was an officer in an irregular corps, found it necessary after dark to pass through the sentry lines of a regular regiment. He was not in possession of the password, and it was with some difficulty that he induced a sentry to let him through. As he disappeared into the darkness, he heard the following conversation between the sergeant of the guard and the sentry: Sergeant—'Who was that you let go?' SENTRY—'Only some blooming Volunteer officer.' Ten minutes later the officer found occasion to return the same way. Thinking that he would teach the sentry a lesson in discipline, he met the challenge of 'Halt! who goes there?' with the sentry's own words, 'Bloomin' Volunteer officer.' Without a moment's hesitation the rifle came back from the charge as the sentry replied, 'Pass, bloomin' Volunteer officer, and all's well!'"

That the concentration policy instituted in the Batangas province of Luzon by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., is bearing fruit, is shown by the increasing number of insurgents who are surrendering to the American forces. During the last week 12 rebel officers and 75 enlisted men have surrendered with their arms. The insurgents are scattering and all signs indicate a collapse of the insurrection in Batangas and the neighboring provinces of Laguna and Tayabas.

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